"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 90— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
18th Apl.	DELTA ..	MANTUA* —	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		18,227
13th "	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th "	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from Indian

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
16th April	DUMANA	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	—
28th "	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th "	DURENDA *	7,241
9th "	DOMALA	8,441
20th "	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1926			
20th April	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th "	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
23rd May	NAGPORE	5,283	
26th "	DELTA	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
9th "	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
15th "	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

15th April ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
18th " ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar,
20th "	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
22nd " ..	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th " ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD
BOMBAY NO. 7.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th Mar.	17th Apr
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th "
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	13th "	24th "
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th "	12th May
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	345	16th May	30th "

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore —	300	210	150	105	84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe —	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20270 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	57 50	29th Mar.	15th Apr.
*Argun Maru	T. Inouye	6609	10th Apr.	24th Apr.
Uga Maru	K. Hamada	4497	14th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T. Moroshige	5864	25th Apr.	9th May
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	11th May.	5th May

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams, "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 90 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 — — — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Acti and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETAR. 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., can also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
" of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES.
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE

DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office— GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply box No..... advertisement department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'' to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Re. 3/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED.—An experienced man of about 40 to manage an Estate. Pay Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 739, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A M 1021

WANTED—A B.Com. with experience of teaching for the N.R., E.C. College, Khurja, salary according to qualifications up to Rs. 150 p.m., rising to Rs. 200 p.m. Apply sharp with full details of qualifications, experience, games played and copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.
A R1023

WANTED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot. Starting salary Rs. 200 per month rising to Rs. 250 with free furnished quarters. Qualified European or Indian ladies with the knowledge of the Gujarati language will be given preference. Appointment will be on protation for 12 months. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. P. B. NANAVATI, Joint Secretary, Karbharis' Meeting, Rajkot.
A23041

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Owner going home, a five-seater FORD CAR, 1923 model, self-starter, double electric lighting set, body especially adapted for carrying luggage, fixed wooden canopy. Price Rs. 1,800 or nearest offer. Can be seen at BISHOP'S LODGE Malabar Hill.
JA R1014

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DON'T WORRY—Safeguard your Valuables from pilferage, etc. Use KEYLESS Steel CASHBOXES. Available from BHIWANDIWALA, Tardeo Road, for Rupees Forty.
T M1017

SEND 4 anna stamps for sample copy 'NEEDLECRAFT' American monthly. Fashions, Needlework, Crochetwork, Children's and Household pages, photographs and diagrams. 4/8 yearly. AMERICAN ADVERTISING SYNDICATE, BC—66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
T M1018

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One YARN and CLOTH BALING PRESS. Must be in good working order. Write to the AGENTS, New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Bank Street, Fort.
K R1010

WANTED—A complete COTTON BALING PRESS. Write with full particulars and terms to Tilak Ram Row Bakhsh, P. O. Lehragga, Patiala State, Punjab.
N R976

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion	...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	...	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

NOTICE.

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER of Assistant Surgeon's Grade for Dharampur State Hospital. Apply stating terms and qualifications to THE DEWAN, DHARAMPUR STATE (Surat Dist.)

HUZUR SECRETARY,
Dharampur State.
Dharampur, 7th April, 1925.
23079

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY WARNED against dealing with a Temporary Receipt No. 11955, covering 40 Ordinary Shares in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Nos. 364220/364259, in the name of Audrey Janet Stewart Pooley which has been LOST or MISLAID and for which an application is being made to the Company for a duplicate.
C R1020

NOTICE.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

IN VIEW of the fact that in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company no proxies can be received by the Company between the day of an original meeting and an adjournment thereof the Board of Directors consider that there is no likelihood that the necessary quorum will be present at the adjourned meetings of the holders of Second Preference Shares, Ordinary Shares and Deferred Shares to be held upon the 15th, 16th and 17th April, 1925, respectively and that the meetings will probably be dissolved at the expiration of half an hour from the time named for the holding thereof.

The Board of Directors consider it proper to intimate this to the Shareholders to save the Shareholders, as far as possible, from the inconvenience of attending Meetings which will probably be abortive.

Dated this 17th day of March 1925.

By Order of the Board,
Tata Sons Limited Agents,
R. D. TATA
Director.
23045

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have severed my connections from Messrs. R. M. Mullaferoze & Co All persons who have had dealings with the said Messrs. R. M. Mullaferoze & Co., or who are willing to have such dealings in future with the said Messrs. R. M. Mullaferoze & Co., are referred to Bai Gulbai, widow of Rustomji Maneckji Mullaferoze at Rippon Building, Balaram Street, Bombay. The undersigned will henceforward carry on his business as fire Insurance broker in his own name at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1925.

NADERSHAW BYRAMJI ADENWALLA.
R1022

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 35 per share (less Income Tax) on the Preference Shares and a Final dividend of Rs. 90 per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1924, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 27th April, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 4th April, 1925, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1925 C23100

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees three hundred and fifty (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1924, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 27th April, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 4th April, 1925, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
For the Bombay Company, Limited.
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1925. C23099

THE SWADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held in "Bombay House" 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd April to SATURDAY, the 9th May, 1925, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, if sanctioned at the General Meeting will be payable from MONDAY, the 11th May, 1925.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
C23098

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOODEN FITTINGS FOR COACHING STOCK.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1925, for the supply of wooden fittings such as windows and gauze frames, louvres, partitions etc., required for the interior finish of Coaching Stock.

2. Detailed specifications and drawings can be obtained from the Acting Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, on payment of Rs. 30 per set.

3. No special forms for tenders will be issued; tenderers should tender on their own form, or by letter, and envelopes, containing the tender should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of wooden fittings for coaching stock."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered. This deposit must be in cash or currency notes only on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.) This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government paper the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of agreement.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

R. McLEAN,
Agent.
Victoria Terminus,
G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.
April 1925.
C C23097

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companys Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Company Limited In Vol. Liquidation.

GOKULDAS KILABHAI DALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Liquidator of the above Company, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Liquidator and Applicant.

vs.

(1) NAGINDAS CHUNILAL SHAH, of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khadia Pole Sarangpur Durwaja Ahmedabad, (2) Dr. POPAT PARBHURAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL DOSHI, of Senior Dewas Hindu Inhabitant, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Senior Dewas, residing at Senior Dewas, (4) MORESHWAR BHALCHANDRA BHATWADEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1, Charni Road, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, (5) Dr. NILKANTH BHALCHANDRA BHATWADEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1, Charni Road, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay and (6) ANANDRAO BHALCHANDRA BHATWADEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1, Charni Road, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Respondents.

To,

NAGINDAS CHUNILAL SHAH,

The 1st Respondent abovenamed.

Notice Under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 21st day of April, 1925, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 19th day of December, 1924, in the above matter.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Prothonotary,
R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABU BACKER JUSAB, of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 41 Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that vacant piece of land of the Fazandari Tenure, situate on the east side or the Dhanji Doongeria Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/1383 and Cadastral Survey No. 1352, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 677 Street No. 65 and bounded on or towards the North formerly by the property of Tyabji Kaduwalla and now of Tyabji Ebrahimji Kachwalla, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the South formerly by the property of Dossabhai Karkhanawalla and now of Dossabhai Rustomji Choksi and on or towards the West by Dhanji Doongeria Street.

SECONDLY:—All those two messuages tenements or buildings adjoining to each other standing on the Fazandari ground belonging to Hormusji Bomanji in Dhanji Doongeria Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 1383 and Cadastral Survey No. 1351 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on the East by the House formerly of Hirjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy, Bart, on the West by the public road called Dhanji Doongeria Street on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Kapawalla and on the South by the house formerly of Pallonji Edulji Appoo but now of Merwanji Bomanji and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 678 and Street Nos. 67-69.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1925.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
23101

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 89 BALES BROACH AND KHUNDWA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. the Japan Cotton Trading Coy., Ltd. at their Jetha No. P Cotton Depot, Sewree, near Cotton Exchange Room, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

70 Bales Broach cotton.
19 Bales Khandwa cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY, NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April 1925 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part, Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920, and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the Mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj Vaidya as the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6241 (six thousand and two hundred and forty-one) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 361, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and Assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A) 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C) 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F), and Street No. 530G, 530A 530, 530C, 530F, 530H, and 530I, Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their Office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 3RD AND 4TH STREET AND CENTRE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Bai Valibai, widow and administratix of the estate of the late Mr. Farmanand Chaturbhuj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jusub Haji Latif and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage Deed dated the 31st August 1923, and made betweeen Jusub Haji Latif of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable property having roads on three sides.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon situate at Kamatipura 3rd and 4th Street and Centre Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 5987 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 and 102 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 1237, Street No. 101, Kamatipura 3rd Street and E Ward No. 1389 Street No. 92 Kamatipura 4th Street and bounded on the North by Kamatipura 4th Street, on the South by Kamatipura 3rd Street, on the East by Kamatipura Centre Road and on the West by the properties of Venkah Kamati and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, above Messrs. Hoare and Co., or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10.
"CINDERELLA"
THE WORLD-FAMED FAIRY TALE

Cinderella has always been the children's pet fairy story, but they will love it still more when they see the film. The picture besides being legendary is also instructive and will hold the interest of all grown-ups.

All the wonders of trick photography on a large scale have been drawn upon for use in this screen production.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s
SUPER PRODUCTION
VERNI VASULAT
OR
SWEET REVENGE
Time—Week Days Begin at 5 P. M.
SAT. SUN. & Holidays Begin at 3 P. M.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
STAY ONLY FOR TWO WEEKS
NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
Saturday 18th April, 1925, at (P. M. 8-30)
MANAPAMAN
Sunday 19th April 1925, at (P. M.) 3 Noon
DRAUPADI
Manager.

THE OLDEST AND BEST
Late Prof. K. V. CHHATRE'S
THE NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
Prof. TRIMBAKRAO THORAT'S
RENOWNED BOMBAY CIRCUS
60 PERFORMING ANIMALS
AND
50 EXPERT ARTISTS
Comprising of Maratha Veer, Philipines and Burmese,
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, at 4-30 p. m.
DAILY SHOWS 9-30 p. m.
LOCALITY:—Near Charni Road Railway Station Close to Tram and Train.
Sole Proprietor;
TRIMBAKRAO THORAT.
Managers.
G. S. PATHAR PHODE
G. V. CHOLKER.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
R. B. SHINDE, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

CTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON UNDAY, THE 19TH APRIL AT 2-30 M. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, the 19th April at 2-30 p.m. .) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are in- cted to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Narayan Dabholkar Road, now known nds-End Road, very valuable and made- er season wood furniture of the latest and workmanship rich glass, crockery plated ware, solid blackwood open carved iture, Jacobine furniture leather lined, aration" suite, Chesterfield, and drawing suits valuable books and book cases carpets, fancy mirror cabinets, Parisian terracotta and marble figures, large r back side boards and dumbwaiters, ving top writing table, office chairs, door silver and book cases, Gun Saxonia case with valuable books, rich engra- wall and table clocks, large mirror chiffoniers, one cottage piano phono- single and double bedsteads, mirror rahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, ing chest of drawers, cloth and gown s, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy s, meat safes, teapoys, aluminium uten- tc., etc.

property of The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. , I.C.S.

logues are published and the property ow.

SATURDAY, the 18th April at 3-30 (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., ell by Public Auction at their rooms uantity of grey and coloured piece- , etc.,

order of the Bank concerned:— ase containing Stocks and dies. sets) without pipe cutter and with ex- dies.

cases rat traps (about 50 gross.)

order of the Bombay Presidency Asso- n):— helves, writing tables, book-cases boards etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

econdhand rubber-tyred victoria. econdhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis. econdhand rubber-tyred brougham. econdhand rubber-tyred office shigram Iaar Arab horse in harness. Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT AND CO.,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 15.

erca, Mussolpi, Trieste. rzapore, Cornwall, Kobe. oma, Diamond, Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

April 15.

of Lahore Hoppins, Liverpool. of Poona, McIntosh, Liverpool. mana, Stockwell, Antwerp.

LOADING.

April 15.

amer Badarpur for Rangoon amer Asuka Maru for Kobe. amer Argun Maru for Kobe amer City of London for Liverpool. amer Sunheath for Antwerp. amer Coaba for Calcutta. amer Barpeta for Persian Gulf. amer Delta for London.

S. Cherca:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer a. 3,319 tons, Captain A. Mussopi arriv- harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a al cargo.

S. Mirzapore:—The P. and O. S. N. s steamer Mirzapore, 4,134 tons, Captain Cornwall, arrived in harbour yesterday Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. Dalgoma:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s her Dalgoma, 3,571 tons, Captain E. D. iamond, arrived in harbour yesterday Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. City of Lahore:—The B. I. S. N. C her City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain . Hoppins, will sail to-day from harbour Liverpool with a general cargo.

S. City of Poona:—The City Line steam- ty of Poona, 4,765 tons, Captain D. B. tosh, will sail to-day from harbour for pool, with a general cargo and passen-

S. Dumana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s er Dumana, 5,112 tons, Captain H. well, will sail to-day from harbour for erp, with a general cargo and passen-

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

eer-i-Hind 5989. London 25/4 M M and O.

apia 3266, Liverpool, N F, Graham's rading Co.

da 4760, N F, N F, M M and Co. ubs, 3,899, NF, NF, M. M. & Co. ty of Manchester 3566, London, 23/4, K Co.

gun Maru, Kobe, 24/4 O S Kaisha. ka Maru 4,538 Kobe, 26/4, N Y Kaisha garistan, 3,752, Hull, NF, M M & Co. ty of London, Karachi N F, K N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Macbrayne 2978, M. Coast, N.F., J F Co. rela, Busreh 17/4, M M and Co agono Maru, 2,281, Kobe, 16/4, N Y aisha. rbetta, Calcutta 18/4 M M and Co. 11 Flowergate 3276 Rangoon, 18/4 S S Co. Ltd. Gogra N F, N F, M M and Co mayun Mauritius, 17/4, T M Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

ia 2470, Genoa 17/4, Lloyd T. & M I peisen Maru, Kobe, 24/4, N Y Kaisha t Zagani, N F, N F F M Co. hergate, 3495, Antwerp, N F, T M & Co peta Busreh, 22/4, M M and Co herpore 3263, Kobe, N F, M M & Co enfels, Hamburg, 20/4, L Edward Co

OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

due about 1th April, Agent S N Co.

ra due about 24th April, Agents S N Co.

n due about 1st May, Agents S N Co.

due about 8th May, Agent P and O .

k due abut 11th May, Agent P and O

S N Co.

Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.

Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.

City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.

Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.

City of Brisbane due about 17th April, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co

Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.

S S Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stermfels due about 30th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co

Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.

Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Shanghai due about 9th April Agent F F Campbell Co.

Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.

Steel Mariner due about 9th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Uga Maru, due about 16th April, Agent O S K.

Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K

Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

April 15.

S. S. Hartfield for New York:—200 cwts Turmeric E Virjee and Co, 200 cwts Nuxvomica E Virje and Co. 70 cwts Gum Olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

S. S. Nigaristan for Hull:—3,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 2,000 cwts Castorseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—275 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Ischia for Genoa:—40 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co Ltd, 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—1 Pot Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros, 28 bales Raw Fur Skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 2 cases cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 13 cases Bristles, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 15 bales cow Hides Tanned, J E Boyce and Son, 15 bales wool, H S Md Shushtry, 77 casks wet salted Goat Skins, H M Halim and Co, 24 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

For Marseilles:—502 cwts Mustardseed, C Jivanlal and Co, 1,625 cwts Myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co, 924 cwts Turmeric, C Jivanlal and Co.

S. S. City of Lahore for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—840 cwts crushed bones, E Virjee and Co.

For Liverpool:—1,086 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

S. S. Dumana for Havre:—2 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff.

S. S. Hohenfels for Hamburg:—140 bales Hemp, T Dawoodbhai and Co, 200 cwts dry cassia, L Ebrahimjee, 375 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 112 bales cotton. Ralli Bros, 165 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 304 cwts Mustardseed, J Dayall.

For Rotterdam:—550 bales cotton, R D and Co Ltd. 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd, 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton, T Co Ltd.

S. S. Suneath for Trieste:—10,000 cwts Rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Venice:—2,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

S. S. Olympia for Liverpool:—70 bales wool, W Latham and Co Ltd, 25 bales wool, Mangalchand, 61 bales wool, G Gumanmall, 200 bales wool, B Harbhum and Co, 125 bales wool, V Oomersey 46 bales wool, R Virchand, 12 bales clean cotton waste, V A Save, 52 bales cotton fly, V A Save, 150 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 50 bales cotton. R D Tata and Co Ltd, 250 bales African cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Glasgow:—211 bundles shooks, J E Jowitt and Co 48 bundles Hoops, J E Jowitt and Co, 16 casks Empty casks with heads, J E Jowitt and Co, 1 bundle Top, J E Jowitt and Co.

For Marseilles:—1 Pot Essence de Palma Rosa, Volkart Bros, 200 cwts Mustardseed, J D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 155 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co, 56 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For New York:—22 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 8 bales woollen carpets and Rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—276 casks wet salted goat skins, Brisbey Co.

For Barcelona:—55 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co, 100 bales cotton, D Spinner and Co.

S. S. Nagano Maru for Shanghai:—1 bale woollen carpets, W Assamall 50 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd

For Yokohama:—1,000 bales cotton, T Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—1 bale woollen carpets, W Assamall.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—550 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd

S. S. Tenpaisan Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co, 1,500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Breul and Co, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ltd.

S. S. Argun Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T C Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Kidderpore for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S. S. Asuka Maru for Osaka:—30 cwts Indian Chutney, M M Poonjiaji and Co.

IMPORT.

April 15.

S. S. Nagano Maru, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha from Yokohama:—63 cases silk goods 15 cases cotton crepe, 7 cases cotton goods.

From Nagoya:—100 bales cotton shirting, 80 cases Porcelain ware, 572 cases Glassware, 20 cases Enamelled ware, 366 cases Porcelain, 1 cases clocks.

From Tokyo:—500 cases Asahi Beer, 1 cases clocks.

From Osaka:—390 bales cotton sheeting, 761 bales cotton shirting, 10 cases cotton shirting, 30 cases cotton yarn, 400 bales cotton yarn, 85 bales cotton drill, 76 cases cotton drill, 379 cases brass circles, 13 cases provisions, 160 cases matches, 148 cases brasswire, 16 cases glass beeds, 19 cases glass imit. pearl, 29 cases celluloid goods, 17 cases glass tubes, 14 cases measure glass, 20 cases empty glass bottles, 14 cases enamelled ware, 149 cases glassware, 155 cases glass bangles.

From Kobe:—220 bales straw boards, 109 bales cotton drill, 39 cases cotton drill, 15 bales cotton shirting, 9 cases cotton shirting, 12 cases cotton tapes, 10 cases cotton crepe, 5 cases menthol crystal, 95 cases cotton Hosiery, 15 cases bamboo ware, 66 cases Enamelled ware, 154 cases Glass ware, 60 cases Glass bangles, 125 cases Celluloid bangles, 25 cases paper toy, 20 cases Porcelain. 25 cases Camphor Oil, 50 cases Matches, 31 cases Rubber Goods, 25 cases Celluloid Goods, 96 cases Silk Goods, 200 cases coal pitch, 10 bales matting.

From Hongkong:—310 coils Rope, 16 cases cotton socks.

From Singapore:—13 bags Nutmegs, 60 bags Pearl Tapioca, 27 bags Papper, 82 bags Betelnut, 153 bags Sago Flour, 363 bundles Rattan.

From Colombo:—9 bales cotton goods, 50 cases Apples, 60 cases Empty Gunnies, 620 bags Arecanuts.

S. S. Honolulu Maru, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha, from Nagoya:—280 cases Glass ware, 286 cases Porcelain, 25 bales cotton shirting, 125 bales cotton sheeting 462 bales cotton yarn, 8 cases cotton yarn, 33 cases cotton drill, 25 bales cotton drill, 40 cases brass circles, 26 cases Enamelled ware, 160 cases Porcelain ware, 31 cases wooden frame, 25 cases silk yarn, 52 cases celluloid goods, 440 cases glass bangles, 15 cases buttons, 69 cases wooden ware, 581 cases glass ware, 30 cases glass leads, 35 cases Porcelain, 200 casks Red Lead, 20 bags rice.

From Kobe:—50 bales cotton sheeting, 68 bales straw-boards, 8 bales straw matting, 46 cases cotton Hosiery, 32 cases Porcelain ware, 25 cases Bamboo ware, 201 Matches, 23 cases cotton crepe, 15 cases cotton goods, 21 cases cotton twill, 15 cases rubber goods, 40 cases cotton drill, 200 bales cotton drill, 20 cases menthol Crystal, 15 cases Glass ware, 10 cases Refined camphor, 10 cases Enamelled ware, 25 cases cotton shirting, 10 bales cotton shirting.

From Moji:—60 cases brass circles, 106 bundles Straw boards,

From Tokyo:—113 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—100 packages sugar candy, 400 packages cassia, 75 bundles cassia, 450 cases Fire crackers, 89 cases cotton socks, 24 pails ink, 17 bags silk and Poonjee.

From Canton:—1,350 bundles Cassia, 19 cases Paper, 16 cases Glass beads, 19 cases Glass bangles.

From Singapore:—200 rolls Asphalt Roofing, 423 Rolls Asphalt, 100 drums Asphalt, 200 pieces planks, 89 crates Empty Bottles, 78 bags Empty Bottles, 647 bags Sago Flour, 20 bags Nutmegs, 661 bags Betelnut, 25 bags sago seed, 209 bags sago, 100 bags Tapioca Flour, 42 cases Pineapple. 209 cases rattan, 80 cases gum Benjamin, 264 cases condensed milk, 350 bundles sandalwood.

From Penang:—10 bales Dutch Leaves, 20 bundles Rattans, 817 slabs tin, 155 bags betelnuts, 322 bags Pearl Tapioca.

From Colombo:—520 bags Areca Nuts, 64 bags Matting Fibre, 150 bags Tea, 28 H/chests Tea, 43 cases Tea.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, April 14.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 10th April to 13th April, 1925 ..	48130	35569	+12561
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 13th April 1925	2663716	2738904	—75188
Shipments for the bi-week from 10th April to 13th April, 1925.			
United Kingdom ..	5232		—5232
Continent ..	9221	2239	+7052
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	15692	40742	—25050
Total	24983	48213	—23230
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 13th April 1925			
Europe | United Kingdom	33962	123632	—89670
Europe | Continent	413428	693648	—280220
China	165742	141265	+24447
Japan	1083833	1021056	+62777
Coast Ports ..	21240x	43462	—22222
Total	1718175	2023063	—304888
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	11329	10233	+1096
,, China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	8912	29548	—20636

x Including 8180 bales for U. S. of America

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 15.

Ready prices have ruled steady to-day with limited purchase enquiries. To-d y's clearances including local requirements amount s to 2800 bags, showing a meagre record of offtakes.

Our Forward Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day evidencing a drop of a Pence in March of 3d. in June/July and of 2d. in July/August/Sept and October/November/December. Shipment Prices in yesterday's closing Price-Levels. Prices for Mauritius Forward Positions are unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
Shipmnet March Sh. 19/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment June/July Sh. 17/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Sh. 17/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment March Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/7½ June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/3 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/1½ Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 17/4 Oct/Dec sellers.
Line White Java C. & F. Karachi 17/4¾ Oct/Dec sellers.

VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD.

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd., was held on Wednesday, Mr. S. J. Gillum presiding.

The report of the working of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1924, showed a profit of Rs. 12,43,544-4-11 including the balance carried forward from the previous year, the profit for the year being 9,97,847-5-2. An interim dividend of Rs. 60 per share was declared in September last. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000 has been credited towards the Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund, while Rs. 2,000 have written off against depreciation on furniture and railway siding. A dividend of Rs. 35 per share on 1,600 Preference shares and a final dividend of Rs. 90, making with the interim dividend a total distribution of Rs. 150 per share, on 3,200 Ordinary shares were declared. After making provision for paying the dividends, the balance carried forward amounted to Rs. 3,05,541-4-11.

The report when put to the vote was adopted unanimously.

The retiring Directors were again re-elected.

LAXMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday, Mr. S. J. Gillum presiding.

The report of the working of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1924, showed a profit of Rs. 10,17,643-15-3 which with the balance carried forward from the previous year after deducting income-tax and supertaxes amounted to Rs. 15,93,279-12-0. The Company declared an interim dividend of Rs. 150 per share in September last. An amount of Rs. 2,00,000 have been credited to the accounts of Building Fund and Reserve Fund leaving a nett balance of Rs. 11,53,279-12-0. Out of this the Company has declared a final dividend of Rs. 350 per share, in addition to the interim dividend of Rs. 150 per share thus making a total distribution of Rs. 500 per share. After providing for the payment of this dividend, the balance carried forward would be Rs. 5,93,279-12-0.

The buildings, machinery and other property of the Company at Sholapur and elsewhere have been insured for Rs. 1,07,68,930.

The Directors who retired by rotation were re-elected.

The report was adopted unanimously.

TEXTILES IN IRAQ.

GREAT BRITAIN'S HOLD.

The Bagdad correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The Customs returns for the quarter ending December 31 last show that Great Britain is holding her own in the import of textile piece-goods, at any rate as far as this country and Persia are concerned. Out of the total of 43,621,648 yards of cotton piece goods imported during the quarter, Great Britain supplied 25,231,624 yards, and India, her nearest competitor, 16,759,852. Other countries' imports were negligible. Taking the money value basis, the comparison is even more in favour of Great Britain; she sent cotton piece-goods to the value of Rs. 10,547,433, out of a total import of Rs. 17,496,493, India's contribution being Rs. 6,095,531. In twist and yarn, however, India led, her figure being 2,468cwt (valued at Rs. 290,762) out of a total of 2,669cwt. (valued at Rs. 321,851), Great Britain sending only 166cwt.

The principal cotton piece goods imports were divided as follows:—

	Yards.
Prints	14,018,492
Dyed in yarn	9,200,010
Dyed in piece	8,370,367
Grey unbleached	6,670,579
White bleached	5,361,200

Of these, nearly the whole of the prints came from Great Britain, Syria and Turkey supplying a small amount. Nearly all the white bleached also came from Great Britain, and two-thirds of the dyed in the piece; nearly all the grey unbleached and dyed in the yarn came from India.

Of silk piece goods, of a total yardage during the quarter of 1,321,577, valued at Rs. 1,420,640, Great Britain supplied 379,420 yards, valued at Rs. 315,637, India coming second with 354,824 yards, valued at Rs. 127,443. Of wool piece goods, of a total yardage of 292024 valued at Rs. 1,034,948. Great Britain supplied 141,253 yards, valued at Rs. 442,737, India's import being negligible.

Competition in the textile trades throughout this area is increasing every year. Not only are India and Japan continually more active, but Italy and Czechoslovakia are sending increasing quantities of goods, and America is making a bid for the better-class trade, especially in hosiery and men's fittings, shirts, etc. German competition does not seem so striking at the moment.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

The meeting of the Second Preference Shareholders of the above Company which was to have been held on Wednesday, had to be postponed for want of a quorum.

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES AND OFFTAKE OF INDIAN COTTON.

FOR SEASON 1924-25.

(By G. V. PATEL.)

I present herewith my final estimate of the Indian Cotton Receipts into Bombay. The figures are running bales:—

	Bales.
Khandes	275,000
Central India	300,000
Barsi-Nuggar	+80,000
Hyderabad	90,000
Berar	575,000
Central Provinces	280,000
Dholerahs	300,000
N. W. Provinces	130,000
Rajputana	70,000
Scind-Punjab	360,000
Broach	340,000
Comptah and Dharwar	175,000
Western Northerns	90,000
Coconada	5,000
Tinnivelly and Cambodia	40,000
Sundries	10,000
Total	3,220,000

Should the above figures approximate the total receipts of Indian Cotton in Bombay, there is no doubt as to the adequacy of this season's supplies of Cotton for the world, as the last American cotton ginning report shows 13,631,000 bales ginned of American cotton, linters excluded.

It is on distribution probabilities that the future course of the market will depend, and on the available statistics for the last seven months, the study may be interesting.

	1924-25
Stock on hand 1st Spet., 24	500,000 bales.
Receipts into Bombay upto 2nd April, 25	2,459,649 ,,
Total	2,959,649 ,,
	Bales.
Exports upto 2nd April 25.	1,677,230
Estimated mill consumption upto 2nd April 1925	470,000
Less	2,147,230 ,,
On 2nd April 25—Stock in Bombay	8,12,419 ,,
Expected receipts	760,351 ,,
African, American Egyptian etc.	100,000 ,,
Expected supply upto end of season	1,672,770 ,,

If exports and consumption continue on present basis:—

Estimate Exports	630,000	Bales.
Estimate mill consumption	300,000	,,
Up-Country by Rail	50,000	,,
Less	980,000	,,
Estimate carryover, held by exporters mills and others at the end of the season	614,770	,,

I do not fail to realize the fundamental position of the textile situation here and in Japan, and with the supply position as above, there is no basis for a belief in materially higher or lower prices; rather a continuance of broad fluctuations around the present levels may be expected until such time as new American and Indian cotton crops possibilities commence to influence the sentiment.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, April 14.

Description	Spot 9-4-25.	Spot 2-4-25.	Prices.
Bengals F. G.	410		Market closed.
S/Punjab F. G.	440		
Broach F. G.	470		
Oomras Fine	..		
Muttia F.	..		
Khandesh F.	..		
Southerns G.	..		

	Futures. 9-4-25	Futures. 2-4-25.	Settlement Rates. 6-4-25.
Hedge Contracts ..			
Bengals March ..	..		..
,, May. ..	406		408
,, July ..	410		412
Broach, April/May	454		458
,, July/Aug.	461		462
Oomra F. March	..		..
Oomra F. G. ..	..		..
Southerns G. May/June.	451		452

Market closed.

Receipts for the week ending 9th April, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	7936	7235
Oomras	35557	20381
Dholleras	8761	3752
Broach	46562	12891
Southerns	10495	13961
Prrsians ..	257	114
Americans	..	..
Cgyptians	..	43
East Africans.	2069	430
Other sorts	..	20
Total	105637	67841

Exports for the week ending 9th April 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	4832
Continent	28567
China	11697
Japan	52976
Coast Ports	926
Total ..	88998
Afloat in harbour—Europe	11329
China, Japan & Coast Ports. ..	41261
Total ..	52590

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 9th April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
2615536	2703335	2745013	2416618	17 8504

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 9th April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom. 33902	118400	91458		
Continent 404137	691402	467767	398767	353047
China 165520	124693	259589	217487	140290
Japan 1073333	997386	1047936	884429	507038
Coast Ports 21240x	42962	34862	22433	11493
Total 1693192	1974850	1900612	1523116	1011868

x Including 8180 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 9th April 1925 .. 9,454 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th April 1925 .. .. 8,58,287 Bales.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 15.

Rainfall has decreased in Burma and has extended into South-East Bengal. Nearly general rain has continued in Assam while a few scattered falls are reported from South India.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein one inch; Lashio a half; Sibsagar one; Chittagong two; Noakhali a half; and Belgaum one.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 14.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.872 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.4 ,,
Dew Point	73.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	70% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.7 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	80.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	118 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. in ft.
	Apl.					
W.	15	3 18	25 7	15	9 27	16 9
		16 31	26 8		23 1	20 4
Th.	16	11 39	28 2	16	16 45	16 9
		23 46	28 3		5 13	16 9
Fri.	17	5 51	24 6	17	0 35	20 1
		19 11	26 7		12 18	18 1
Sat.	18	3 4	28 1	18	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	19	8 38	25 9	19	2 36	18 3
		21 9	27 5		14 35	17 7
M.	20	9 37	26 8	20	3 22	17 3
		21 53	27 8		15 27	17 8
Tu.	21	10 25	27 6	21	4 3	16 5
		22 34	27 9		16 15	17 7

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 16 (Thu) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.56m.
April 17 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 18 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 19 (Sun) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 20 (Mon) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
Apr 21 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
Apr 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, April 15.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	1 1 6
Textile	1 1 0
Century	1 0 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 9
Elphinstone	
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 6
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 0
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 4 0
Swan per lb.	1 5 3
Finlay per lb.	1 5 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 5 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth X Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tata per lb.	1 4 6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 4 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Check Grey Drill:— ..	
Standard per piece	5 14 0
Phœnix per piece	5 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 14 0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece ..	6 2 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	5 4 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 5 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 2 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 12 0
E. D. Racheal per piece ..	6 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pebaney	11 4 0
Hindustani	11 4 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 4 6
Textile	1 4 6
Spring (Merchant)	1 4 6

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (March 11.):—

Under the impetus of heavy trade buying the conjunction with continued drouth in the Southwest, the cotton market last week advanced to new high levels for the movement. Some of the gain was subsequently lost on profit taking and as a result of the declines in wheat and stocks, but prices at the end of the week were somewhat higher than they were on the preceding Saturday.

In so far as the Southwest is concerned, no relief from the drouth has been reported and the situation there continues unchanged, but even the most inspiring song becomes monotonous after frequent repetition and the cotton trade is getting a little tired of hearing that it "ain't goin' to rain no more." Therefore the drouth is daily becoming less potent as a means of advancing the market. Incidentally it is to be noted that a spread is again developing between old crop and new crop deliveries. On November 1st July contracts were quoted at 170 points over October. By February 18th the spread had narrowed down to only 8 points but at this writing July eased at a premium of 72 points over October.

In spite of the dry condition of the soil, farmers in the Southern part of Texas have already commenced planting in the hope that rain will fall in time to germinate the seed. In many other portions of the belt preparations for planting are making good progress. No "intention to plant" report will be issued this year by the Department of Agriculture, but private reports indicate that the cotton acreage west of the Mississippi will be somewhat larger than last year, while in the South Atlantic States a slight decrease is expected. Indications are that on the whole there will be a small increase in the total acreage planted over last year.

As to whether the boll weevil will play an important part this year it is as yet too early to predict. Some of those who profess to know something of his habits expect he will be more destructive than ever as a result of his vacation, and on the other hand there are some who think that the cold waves of last winter impaired his ability to do much damage. But no one knows and we shall not have the answer to this question until the warm summer months are with us.

The dry goods market is more cheerful, though merchants find business unevenly distributed. Prices for goods are stiffening, but not without resistance on the part of buyers. As a result of the hand to mouth buying policy which has been followed so long stocks of merchandise all the way down the line are small and when demand for a certain class of goods develops premiums must be paid for prompt deliveries.

Manchester reports are also more optimistic, and sales of spot cotton in the Liverpool market have been unusually large during the past week. It is said that nearly 750,000 spindles in the Lancashire district have been diverted from Egyptian and Indian cotton to American and other growths this season.

The excitement over the reported inferiority in the staple of the certificated stock has been somewhat allayed by the announcement that the Secretary of Agriculture has appointed a special committee to investigate the facts. It is not yet known whether the whole stock will be resampled or regraded. This would be very expensive and it is thought that the reinspection of about 10,000 bales will be sufficient to indicate whether any serious error has been made.

Trade opinion upon the subject is meantime changing and it is now claimed that the apparent inferiority of the cotton certificated this season is due to the fact that the crops of the two previous seasons were so superior in staple that most of the cotton delivered on contract was really longer than a strict construction of the official specifications required. It is alleged that as a result buyers of certificated cotton became accustomed to getting better cotton than they had contracted for and that they are now disappointed because the quantity delivered though fully up to the standard requirements, is no better than the contract calls for.

Exports, though falling off, are still at a rate that is phenomenal for this time of the year. It is possible that they will exceed 8,000,000 bales for the season in which case the carry-over on July 31 will again be negligible. For this reason the prospects for the next crop daily become more important and the market more and more sensitive to reports about the acreage, boll weevil and the weather.

RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th April 1925.

Cotton	15185	Bales.
Wheat	12751	Cwts
Linseed	40739	"
Rape etc.	3152	"
Gingellyseed	2368	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	4020	"
Castorseed	10162	"
Rice	13086	"
Myrabollams	6674	"
Cottonseed	6074	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2150	"
Juwar	1784	"
Masur	25	"
Barley	39	"
Bajri	164	"
Coal	903	Tons.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 14.

Cardiff to Bombay 14.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 672.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 732.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 717.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 113.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 93.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.00
London—Rome Liras 117.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was quiet but steady,

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 April.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16 May.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8 May.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32 June/Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32 June/Sept.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32 October.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8 October.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16 November.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8 November.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 December.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 December.

London, Apl. 14.

Tele. Transfers 1/529/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4.6.5 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 11/16 unsettled.

London, April 14.

Rentes 3 per cent 46
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 14/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/2.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China bought and soldl India bought uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent 5th ultimo.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand.	672
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	209
Japan	118 1/2
Singapore	158 1/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 14

Stockholm	17.76
Christiania	29.37
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.77
Prague	161.12

London, April 14.

Exchange on London in Paris 0305
Exchange on London in Germany 20.09 gold mark.

New York, April 14.

Demand Bills 47820

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, April 15.

3 months 4 5/8 per cent
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 3/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/2 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 7/8 unchgd.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £ 102 1/8 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £ 77 1/12 unchgd.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 104 3/4 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Govt. Securities 3 percent 58 unchgd.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 15.

Sovereigns Ready 13/13/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/14/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/1.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/2/3.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 15.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/13.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 1/7/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 97.

TONE OF MARKET—
Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 15.

No business was possible on the Share Market to-day. The Market remained closed owing to the Ramzan holiday of the Mahomedan.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 15.

To-day being a Mahomedan Holiday the Market was closed.

London, April 14.

Hongkong Bank	...	£ 139
Chartered Bank	...	£ 20 5/8
National Bank	...	£ 45 1/2
P & O. Bank	...	£ 11
Eastern Bank	...	£ 6 3/8

LINSEED.

London, April 14.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 22 1/4 April/May sellers.
22 1/8 buyers.
Linseed Tone.—Trading very quiet, prices firm.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 44/6 April/May done.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc., 44/9 May/Aug. paid.
The Bombay Mails of 26th ultimo were delivered in London on 14th April.

London, April 14.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 3/16 April/May paid.
Firmer only very quiet trade at advance.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 April/May sellers firm harder to buy.
Castorseed Bombay £23 April/May, firmly held.
Rapeseed Toria £20 1/2 April/May Hamburg sellers 20 1/4 May/June Rotterdam paid.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19 7/8 April/May sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £19 April/May sellers.
Tone.—Rapeseed firm.

London, April 14.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Shipment to Hull A/M at £20/3/9. £20 1/2 August/September Shipment.
Wheat Cargo Australian loading at 59½.

RUBBER.

London, April 14.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 14 May/June steady.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 21½ April.
Tone:—Firm in better New York and scarcity offers.

BARLEY.

London, April 14.

Karachi Barley 39/6 May/June quoted.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/4 cut bar 74/11.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/11.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/3.

London, April 14.

Bar gold ready s. 86/5.
Silver ready d. 31/11.
Silver foward d. 31/8.

TONE OF SILVER—
China bought cash and sold forward. Market uncertain. India bought for immediate shipment. India was a large buyer at lower rate Cash notoverstrong forward firm.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 15.

Ready:—22-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Chitor	21-15-0			22-1-6
Visak	22-0-0			22-3-0
Jeth	21-15-6			22-1-6

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—0—0
Visak 0—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 15.

Ready:—74-10-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chitor	74-14-0	74-8-0	74-10-0	
Visak	72-8-0	72-4-0	72-4-0	

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—0—0
Visak 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady,

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 15.

A drop of 12 to 16 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on reports of rain in West and North Texas. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 13 points higher. The consumption of the American mills for the month of March was 583,000 bales against 484,000 bales last year and 623,000 bales in the year 1923.

Messrs. Umigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 14th instant as under:—

"Western drought situation sustaining feature, although further rain in North Texas."

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 14th instant (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Featureless market. Don't look for much movement, but rather expect some sagging till May liquidation is over."

In sympathy with lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 460 i.e. Rs. 3 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 462. Going down by half a rupee the market further advanced to Rs. 463½ on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 462½ at 3 p.m. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 452½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 456 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 455 at 3 p.m. The Sewri markets are closed to-day for Mahomedan Holiday.

F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 404 and Rs. 408 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was very dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

To-day 1,100 bales Punjab/American and 100 bales Dholleras were tendered against Broach. Total tenders upto date are 2,500 bales Punjab/American, 200 bales Dholleras and 100 bales Kadi/Viramgaon, in all 2,800 bales.

MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 3 P.M.

Bombay, April 15.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	455
" " July-Aug.	..	462 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May	..	404
" " July	..	408

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATION.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

April 15.

New York April 14.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.17	May		24.01	—16
24.49	July	24.45—04	24.35	—14
24.30	Oct.		24.17	—13
24.14	Jan.		24.02	—12

New York Spot on 13th April, 24.40 —; New Orleans 24.35 plus. 05

Telegraphic market advice:—Market declined on private crop reports of rains in West Texas.

July highest 24.55 (at the opening), lowest 24.22 (10.08 a.m.), range .33 points.

Liverpool Market 14th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.11	May	13.20+09		13.18	+07
13.18	July	13.28+10		13.26	+08
13.00	Oct.			13.12	+12
12.86	Jan.			12.99	+13
	Egyptian				
29.00	May			28.40	—60
27.90	July			27.45	—45

Telegraphic market advices:—Quiet steady market. Light rains in Eastern Texas. United States consumption March 583 000 bales.

American cross rate on Monday 4.78; on Tuesday 4.78½.

	1925	1924	1923	1922
March consumption				
U.S.A. Mills	583,000	484,000	623,000	518,000

Liverpool, April 14.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 300 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 bales.
Universal Standard 1338 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 30.15

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	24.11
July	24.42
October	24.20

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	23.92
July	24.26
October	24.05

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	24.09
May	24.39

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 14.

Future Delivery Prices:—

April	13.09+.08
May	13.19+.08
July	13.26+.08
Oct.	13.13+.13
Dec.	13.04+.15
Jan.	13.00+.14
Feb.	12.99+.17
Mar.	12.97+.17
EGYPTIANS.	
May	28.90—.10
July	27.85—.05
Nov.	23.70+.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 14.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
Apl.	13.08+.07
May	13.18+.07
June	13.18+.08
July	13.26+.08
Aug.	13.22+.10
Sep.	13.17+.10
Oct.	13.12+.12
Nov.	13.03+.13
Dec.	13.04+.13
Jan.	12.99+13
Feb.	12.96+.14
Mar.	12.94+.14
Apl.	12.92+.14

Tone:—Quiet but stead.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 14.

April	28.65—.60
May	28.40—.160
June	27.90—.55
July	27.45—.45
Aug.	26.35—.40
Sept.	25.25—.39
Oct.	24.60—.30
Nov.	23.20—.10
Dec	22.75—.10
Jan.	22.25—.10
Feb.	22.15—.10
Mar.	22.10—.10

Manchester quiet fair cloth inquiry miscellaneous business.
Yarns—irregular restricted trade.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 14.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,616,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	269,000
East Indian Visible Supply	291,000
American Visible Supply	3,491,000
Other	170,000
Total Sales	25,000
Fast Indian Sales	5,000
East Indian Stock	33,000
East Indian Forwarded	4,500
East Indian Import of the week	5,000
East Indian Speculation	1,200
American Afloat	88,000
East Indian Afloat	30,000
Total Afloat	170,000

Taking of the Worlds Spinners of American Cotton 284,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 14.

Scinde Good	10.05
Fully Good	10.45
Fine	10.85
Bengal Good	10.15
Fully Good	10.55
Fine	10.95
Oomra Good	10.70
Fully Good	11.10
Fine	11.50
Broach Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Apl. 14.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 19000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 15,000
Days Exports to Continent 8000
Futures at New York

May	24.01—.16
July	24.35—.14
Oct.	24.17—.13
Jan.	24.02—.12
Spot Cotton at New York	24.30—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.15—.20
Futures at New Orleans	
May	24.00—.17
July	24.32—.15

Fair Rio Ciffee (No 7 quality) 20 5/8
Demand Bills 47825.
Foreign Mined 67 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Apl. 14.

Futures at New York.

May	24.01—.16
July	24.35—.14
Oct.	24.17—.13
Jan.	24.04—.12

Liverpool, Apl. 14.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool.	
May	13.08+.07
July	13.26+.08
Oct.	13.12+.12
Jan.	12.99+.13

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., received on Wednesday, the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Western drought situation sustaining feature."

Their other New York friends cable as under:—

"Market steady."

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 60/9 April/May value.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 61/6 April/May sellers.
Tone:—Opened firm dearer closed easier.
Australian 59 April/May sellers.
Choice White Karachi 60/6 May/June buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 59/9 April/May buyers
Tone.—Opened firm dearer closed easier.
Two Club Calcutta 60 April/May nominal.
Wheat afloat to U.K. 2,770,000 quarters.
Cargo Australian 59/6 loading paid.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 15.

(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	58 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 10 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 9 0	11 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 13 0	12 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 13 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 6 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 4 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	42 0 0	6 3 0
Castorseed	66 0 0	13 4 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	—
Jira	12 0 0	—
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 7 3	
Wheat, Aug.-Sept	8 10 0	
Linseed, May	13 6 3	
Linseed, Sept.	13 12 0	

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 15.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	468/472	454 1/2	462
Oomra M.G. Fine	440/50		
" M. G. Black leaf.	420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	420/25		
" M. G. F. G.	405/10	404 1/2	408
Khandesh Black leaf	385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	410/35		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	400/415		
Harda	445/55		
Ujjain	440/50		
Parbhani	430/40		
Purna.	440/45		
Nander.	445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	415/20		
Wardha/Warora.	450/60		
Nagpur	455/65		
Katol	460/70		
Adoni	465/75		
Sindh/American	470/80		
Sangli/Miraj	490/500		
Bagalkot	475/85		
Coompta	505/10		
Tirupur	525/35		

Market closed

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 14-4-25	8850000	6221000
" Yesterday do	19000	12000
Exports to date do	7182000	4805000
Stock at Ports 11-4-25	881000	595000
" Interior Towns. do	751000	546000
" Liverpool do	1077000	617000
Visible Supply 14-4-25	3491000	2120000
Quantity in Sight do	13616000	10344000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
15185	2678901	2745730	2803424

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 9th April.

1924-25	1923-24
9454	17435

Total Stock in Bombay on 9-4-25 8,58,287 B/s. last year—8,59,882 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 14th April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	447390	817280	575994
China	165712	141263	272070
Japan	1083833	1021056	1094075
Coast-Ports	21240	43462	34862
Total	1718175	2023063	1977001
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	11329	10233	1342
China Japan & Coast ports	8912	29548	132439
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-6-0	22-2-3	67-12-0	

Remarks:—1-15 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 16 to 12 points down and Liverpool 7 to 13 up.

We received a telegram last night from our Liverpool friends telling us that the American Mill consumption for March was 583,000 bales. This brings the total for the season up to 4,072,000. Exports from America so far exceed 7,000,000 so that the present crop is being absorbed with remarkable ease.

The local market opened this morning with July/August Broach at Rs. 460 and has since advanced to Rs. 462½ with April/May Broach at Rs. 544 and Bengals at Rs. 404 and Rs. 408.

Sampin closed this morning at 304.90, 308.50, and 308.90, these rates being 3.50, 1.60 and 1.50 up for April, July, and October respectively.

Ready Cotton. Demand yesterday was disappointing. The ready Cotton market is closed to-day and to-morrow.

Marwadi Bazar Wednes. 3-0 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach A/May Rs. 455½ July/August Rs. 461. Bengal Rs. 405½ July, Rs. 409.

METALS.

London, Apl. 14.

English best Selected Copper £64 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 60 15/16
Copper Braziers £ 78 1/2
Yellow Metal 79/16
Hard Spelter 30 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 1/2

London, April 14.

Tin Block £230 3/4

COPPER.

Bombay, April 15.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jopper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8	0
" " to 1		55	12	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2		64	12	0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	0	0
" " 1 1-4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 15.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	1
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	12	9
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	6
"	No. 42—2	1	7	6
"	No. 20	1	0	3
	No. 32	1	4	9

ORD CURZON AS I KNEW HIM

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S TRIBUTE.

n the course of an article contributed to "Sunday Pictorial," Lord Birkenhead ites about the late Lord Curzon as fol-:—

he space at my disposal does not allow to examine his record and his merits in these varying spheres of public useful-

ut a word or two must be said about his royalty. He must undoubtedly be coun- among the very great Indian Viceroys. Lovat Fraser has done full justice to ork in the monumental but not exces- chronicle which he devoted to this task. industry, his energy, his prescience, and resolution were incalculable. Most com- nt persons now take the view that in istorical controversy with Lord Kitche- Lord Curzon was right and Lord hener wrong.

o the end India claimed his allegiance, interest, and even his affection. When ecame Secretary of State he came to re me that any help or advice which he d give me in approaching my new duties unreservedly at my disposal. I never ed in the months during which I have office to avail myself of this profound inexhaustible fount of information; and of his colleagues has sustained a er personal loss than I. One may illus- e his abiding interest in India by the that almost until the end he constantly esponded with successive Viceroys, not ed upon high political matters—this ld have been incorrect—but upon mat- social, sociological and archaeological. ve no doubt that he stamped his me- deep upon this vast and elusive sub- inent.

NEVER LOST COURAGE.

o one can speak too highly of his work ng the war. It is as true of him as it ue of Mr. Lloyd George that in our est hours he neither abandoned hope nor courage. He was for months in control ur nascent Air Service; and whenever a ng problem required adjustment by a mittee, it was usually found that Cur- was its Chairman.

is less easy to speak of his work at Foreign Office. For the amazing Euro- n situation, which followed upon the nitice, robbed the Foreign Office—for l or for bad—of many of its principal onsibilities; and indeed in the years followed the war the Prime Minister umed for his own sphere many function- ch he would perhaps have been better rised to leave in the hands of those ined in diplomacy, and directly responsi- o Parliament for the conduct of gn affairs.

ext, as I pass hurriedly through the nt features of Lord Curzon's career, I ll the poignant moment in which the h of Mr. Bonar Law seemed to place the miership within his grasp. To be Prime ister of England had been the den dream of his life from boyhood. He nt the laborious years in fitting himself it. I believe he cherished this ambition Eton—I am certain that it never left his nd while he was living studious days at lliol, and suddenly it seemed that the t prize of all, the crown of an astonish- career, had been gained. And in one ift and tragic moment it became known at a proscription hitherto unsuspected had the first time, been asserted against a er Premier.

He supported a disappointment, which st have been staggering in its intensity, h dignity, composure and outward calm; I believe did his demeanour to him o became Prime Ministers, and now holds s office with generally admitted distinc- n, ever betray the slightest sign of em- terment.

The industry of Lord Curzon was incre- ble. He wrote nearly every important let- in his own handwriting. Sometimes he med to his friends to exhaust his fine ergies by discharging even such minor ks as writing the names of guests upon ner cards. But this was characteristic his thoroughness and of his attention to ail.

When I as Lord Chancellor it was once essary that I should see him, and neither ing the day nor in the evening was either s free. He said to me: "Come any time er 12; I always work till about 2". I did in fact, reach his house until half-past and I can still see him sitting in his dy with the single illumination of the n vividly set upon the papers before him a great multitude of red Foreign Office es around him. I shall always remem- him like this.

s industry would have been astonishing a man of exuberant constitutional ength, such as Gladstone possessed. But his life George Curzon was an invalid. for him were the glories of the Eton ving fields, nor the atheletic distinctions Oxford. Indeed, there was hardly a iod of his life at which he was able to what most men would consider the imum of exercise necessary for health. d yet he rode for hours seeking adventure information in the Near East with an durance which a fox-hunter might have ried. But many hours in each week were dered terrible by pain. It was always essary for him to wear artificial sup- rts.

Yet, in all the years in which I knew him, never heard him complain of ill-health, ess some friend introduced the subject an inquiry. He supported his ailments ing a life of grinding toil with a sere- nity which never faltered and a courage which never yielded.

No sketch of him would be complete which did not do justice to his remarkable oratorical powers. From his youth he had deeply studied the great classical masters of oratory until he had drunk in their very spirit and genius. He and Lord Oxford, indeed, with the possible exception of Mr. Churchill, were the only surviving masters of the classical school of rhetoric; and Lord Curzon was perhaps a greater natural orator than Lord Oxford; his speeches were coloured by a more attractive literary charm; even if they were less distinguished by the quality of severe ratiocination.

A word must be said of his social qualities. It was often alleged in jesting disparagement that he was pompous. There was, indeed, about him a slightly old-fashioned formality, marked by some small appearances of egotism, which produced an impression which was really fundamentally false; for I am convinced that he was neither a conceited nor an arrogant man. Few who have done so much speak so modestly of that which they have done; and in social life he was the gayest, the most amusing, the most accomplished of companions.

It will be said of few of us when our turn comes, as come it must, that there is no one left behind us who can quite fill our places or reproduce our personalities. To say this of any man is to write upon him a noble, even a unique, epitaph. Of George Curzon it is indisputably true. Great Etonian, great Oxonian, great Parliamentarian, great Viceroy, and great man of affairs, he presented to the world a complex of qualities fashioned equally from brilliancy and solidity.

When I looked in the historic cabinet room at the vacant chair in which he sat so long I thought with deep melancholy of that massive form; of the lucid and incomparable powers of exposition; of the accumulated stores of universal information; and I knew none who could fill that chair. *Martalia pectora tangunt.*

"SPLIT" IN ASSEMBLY.

MR. ACHARYA'S VIEW.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M. L. A. writes from Conjivaram as under:—

"To this extent I do agree with Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar—that the split between the Independents and the Swarajists has been very real, on a very fundamental issue; it has been also, if I may add, most grievous. My good friend Mr. Shanmukham Chetti for whose talents and patriotism, I have the highest regard, in his speech at the Gokhale Hall last Sunday obviously attempted to pour oil on troubled waters; and he did it doubtless with a view, if possible, to bring about a rapprochement between the two parties. This is certainly a most commendable attetmpt, though, I fear, not likely to bear fruit. Indeed as one who was present at the Gokhale Hall and heard Mr. Chetti's version, I wanted that very day and on that very platform to draw attention to the fact of the split being a real one; I wanted then and there to get from Mr. Chetti any further explanation he might have to give. But the organisers of that meeting did not think it desirable that any discordant note, however friendly, should be struck on the same platform! I am glad Mr. Rangachariar has now stressed the reality of the split and proved it amply from quotations drawn from Mr. Jinnah's speeches on the 25th of February, and 14th and 18th of March.

I repeat that the split was very real, and on a very fundamental issue. Who were responsible for the split? This, I think, is an idle question. All the Independent leaders—and among the Independents all are leaders—Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Row, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. Shanmukham quite as much as Mr. Rangacharyar—all these and sundry jointly and severally brought about the split, and deserve the credit or the discredit for it. I am ready to grant that the Independents broke off from the Swarajists honestly, if not honourably, with the best of motives, if not with the best of reasons! It is very much more necessary that the public should know what really were the implications and grounds of the issue involved in than who exactly were the persons responsible for the split. I have not got before me just now the Rules of the Nationalist Party formed in 1924; nevertheless I venture to state without fear of contradiction that it was on a constitutional issue, on the basis of the Resolution passed by the Assembly in 1924 demanding a Round Table Conference for settling India's constitutional advance, because of Government's obstinate opposition to that national demand and for the very explicit purpose of resorting to the maximum constitutional opposition possible namely refusal of supplies until Government yielded to national demand—it was in this way and for this very purpose that the Independents and the Swarajists joined and formed the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly What has happened since then to reasonably induce the Independents to give up the maximum measure of constitutional opposition possible (I deliberately avoid the terms 'obstruction' as that stinks so badly in the nostrils of my Independent friends) what has happened, I say to induce the Independents to give up the policy that they so rightly decided upon in 1924. This is the real question for the country to ask. Has the attitude of Government in any manner or degree changed for the better! What happened since March 1924 to induce Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rangachariar to grant the supplies demanded by Government! The latter has been in England; the former has been on the Reforms Inquiry Committee: how have these great events changed the character of the national struggle or minimised the need of the people's representatives to offer their maximum constitutional opposition to a bureaucracy which in the meantime has only grown more hardened, more irresponsible, and more obstinate?

Indeed, on this point of the change for worse in the attitude of Government nobody perhaps has spoken more thunderingly than the mighty Mr. Jinnah; nobody has protetsted louder than Mr. Pal. For instance when Mr. Jinnah joined the Swarajists in rejecting that one demand under the head of "The Executive Council" Mr. Jinnah inveighed more vehemently against the Government than even Pandit Motilal Nehru; but he did this says Mr. Rangachariar, not on the Swarajists' "constitutional ground of refusal of supplies" but for "merely lodging a protest against the policy of the Government." Thereby lodging a protest and meekly voting all supplies—do the Independents think that this is all they go to the Assembly for? Or that this will bring them Swaraj? In Mr. Jinnah's opinion—and Mr. Rangachariar has amply quoted from Mr. Jinnah's speeches—we should not take to a policy of obstruction or of refusing supplies unless we are prepared "to carry out that policy to its logical consequences", namely "to get to the country and start the campaign of non-payment of taxes." In other words, according to Mr. Jinnah because we are not in a position immediately to start no-tax campaign; therefore we should not adopt the constitutional weapon of refusal of supplies before redress of grievances. How I wish that the mighty Mr. Jinnah were a little logical and a little more psychological. When, if ever, does he expect that we shall be fit to start a no-tax campaign, and how by what means shall we ever become so fit? Is it not necessary that we should compel the bureaucracy to become more and more autocratic, to rule through sheer certification for a fairly long time, before we get the mentality necessary for a no-tax campaign or before the bureaucracy stands nakedly autocratic before the civilised world? The fact is that Mr. Jinnah does not desire—his mind cannot even think of the possibility of any no-tax campaign at any time; and therefore will meekly grant all supplies. How then does he expect to get Swaraj! By sitting on Muddiman Committees and signing Minority Reports? By merely lodging a protest against the policy of Government? If refusal of supplies be a futile policy is the policy of lodging protests likely to be more efficacious. What does Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar say?

The issue before the country is indeed simple. The Independents are prepared to make ample gestures of dissatisfaction, to lodge loud protetsts, and for the rest they think they must co-operate with Government, grant whatever supplies the Government ask for, and take whatever boons the Government may be pleased to throw out in turn! The Swarajists on the other hand will co-operate with Government and will grant supplies when and only when Government make adequate response to the national demand, not a moment sooner. Which of these two politics does each electorate in the country desire its representative in the Assembly to follow—the Independents' policy of protest and co-operation in anticipation of Government's yielding or the Swarajists' policy of non-co-operation and refusal of supplies until Government do yield? I agree with Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Rangachari to "let the country decide." Will the people of Madras City and other places give their mandate to Mr. Rangachariar and others and will they abide by that mandate!

KIDNAPPING SCARE AMONG M. P'. S.

In the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Thurtle (Lab, Shoreditch) asked the Home Secretary whether in view of the recent kidnapping of a Labour speaker he could give the House an assurance that he was taking all possible steps to prevent similar outrages being perpetrated in the future.

The Home Secretary (Sir W. Joynson-Hicks) replied in the affirmative.

Colonel Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that many members of Parliament received threatening letters. (Laughter).

Sir William, amid laughter, replied: I can only say that I express the feelings of the House when I say I hope the right hon. gentleman will not be kidnapped.

Colonel Wedgwood. May we have police protection? (Laughter).

Sir William was understood to say that if they wanted it they could have it.—

NO POLICE PROTECTION.

Mr. David Kirkwood, M.P., declined an offer of police protection made by the Home Secretary as a result of threatening letters sent to Mr. Kirkwood after his effort to reduce the expenses of the Prince of Wales' tour.—"Daily Herald."

LORD BIRKENHEAD AS VICEROY.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guarian" wrote in Mail Week as follows:—It is generally taken for granted that Lord Birkenhead will not long be Secretary of State for India. It is confidently expected that when Lord Reading's term of office as Viceroy ends in the autumn his successor will be Lord Birkenhead. Lord Reading is returning for a short period of leave during which he will be in close conference with Lord Birkenhead. But he is returning to India only to wind up his term of office.

It is towards October, therefore, that we must look for a reshuffling of Cabinet offices.

It would be then that Sir Robert Horne's opportunity for returning to the Cabinet would occur. He would hardly take the nominal office vacated by the promotion of Lord Salisbury to be Lord President of the Council, but it would be another matter if he were offered the Secretaryship for India, or another Cabinet office equally exalted. He did not refuse to go into the Cabinet when it was formed. He refused to go in so modest an office as that of Minister of Labour. It is generally believed that he would like to enter the Cabinet and that the Government would like to have him, and if and when Lord Birkenhead goes to India an office of sufficient rank would be vacant for him.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S CAREER.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE.

The following article, contributed to the "Christian Science Monitor," by Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, describes the career of Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India:—

It is the boast of our free British civilisation that all the paths to power and fame are open to high ability. The barriers of class and privilege have been swept away. It is no hindrance to a man if he is the son of a duke. But it is no longer any help. Riches are a treacherous aid to youth. They appear to command great opportunities, but in fact they only break the spur of effort and dissipate a limited life force on trifles or pleasure. A family connection still counts for much in the learned or martial professions. To be the son of a successful soldier, solicitor, engineer, or business man often decides the competition between respectable mediocrities. But nothing compares with great parts and mother wit, and nothing obstructs their path to their rightful inheritance.

The subject of these notes is only one of a cloud of witnesses to such assertions. On every side the summits of great professions, businesses, undertakings of all kinds have been stormed and are being appropriated by men who have made their whole way themselves. Very many instances within his own outlook on life will occur to every reader. Lord Birkenhead is only one instance. But he is an instance remarkable and remarked.

NATURAL TRIUMPH.

This Liverpool boy was born without rank or wealth or favour of any kind. He was early deprived of the help and guidance of a devoted father. Like a million other young Englishmen of to-day he faced the mighty world with no other resources than those which resided in an athletic frame, a capacious mind, and a valiant spirit. He never seems to have experienced any real difficulty or obstacle. He rose swiftly, smoothly, naturally, and as it seems inevitably, to a leading position in four separate spheres—the academic, the legal, the parliamentary, and latterly, we must include the journalistic.

To become at an early age with a distinguished record of scholarship and sportsmanship behind him, a fellow of an Oxford college, to mount irresistibly to one of the foremost places at the bar, to make the most successful maiden speech of a generation in the House of Commons to earn a respectable income by writing for the newspapers—all these achievements were realised merely by the rider turning his strong horse in the direction in which he wished to proceed.

WITHOUT AID.

They were realised without the slightest adventitious aid. If anything, they came too easily. F.E. Smith would have been a finer scholar, a more persuasive advocate, a sounder House of Commons man, and a more careful writer if the courses had been a little longer and if the fences had been a little stiffer. But that he would have stayed these courses and cleared these fences no one who is acquainted with his career or with his personality can entertain the slightest doubt.

Lord Birkenhead's political life has been similarly consistent. There are very few subjects on which in the last 20 years he has changed his mind or changed his advocacy. He is a tory and a Tory Democrat. He was a Liverpool Tory and a Liverpool Tory Democrat. He has always been in general agreement with that remarkable man, Sir Archibald Salvidge, who for more than a generation has been the real leader of Liverpool. He has always marched with the opinions and expressed the political conceptions of the Liverpool Conservative Working Men's Association.

It is certainly not for me to say that these opinions have always been wise or useful to the State. But they have always been patriotic, they have always been virile, they have always been honest, and they have always been bold. People who regard Tories as the incarnation of evil, who dislike Liverpool and resent the existence of Conservative working men, will naturally, legitimately and conscientiously find much to reprehend in such politics. But, such as they are, they have been Lord Birkenhead's politics throughout his life, and with one exception have never been altered.

I well remember the day when after the crushing defeat of 1906 the Conservative Party crept back to the House of Commons barely 100 strong, and the great domination which they had exercised for 20 years over the British Empire seemed broken for ever. The Conservative Opposition, discredited and rebuked at the pools as no party had been in living memory surrounded on three sides by loud and derisive tumults crouched in a corner of the House of Commons they had so long ruled.

Suddenly at 10 o'clock from a back bench there arose an entirely new and, as it seemed, an extremely young figure who, for the space of one hour lisped and purred an unceasing series of blistering, glittering, carefully studied, audaciously flung taunts and insults in the teeth of the triumphant majority, and who showed withal such a style and adroitness such quality and command, that that majority was first startled, then interested, then excited and finally half-disarmed.

A FIGHTER.

The House of Commons is a jealous mistress. She requires continuous attentions; and a rapidly developing practice at the bar proved in the case of F. E. Smith a formidable and seductive rival. Sustained parliamentary success in its highest forms is never accorded to "half-timers." The men who managed that assembly must be men who live their whole lives in its exacting and often wearisome company.

Although he often made excellent speeches in the House, it was upon the platform that Mr. Smith rendered special service to his party. Night after night, two or three times a week, where passions were fiercest in the most unfavourable localities, at every by-election, wherever an uphill fight was to be fought or a real effort to win popular backing from the average citizen was required, he toiled and battled. No one who spoke so often spoke so well, and no one who spoke so well ought ever to have spoken so often. During all those 10 bleak and, as it often must have seemed, hopeless years he responded with dogged generosity to an unceasing demand from candidates and members, from party whips and party leaders. He took the party view. He fought what is called in America "the straight ticket." And often where no one else on his side could get a hearing he had a fleeting triumph.

THE WAR.

Although he did not maintain that first rank in the House of Commons to which his maiden speech had given him across his services in the county it carried Mr. Smith after some years into the authoritative councils of his party. He had been made a privy councillor in the coronation honours of 1910. If any Conservative government had been formed before the war, a Secretaryship of State would have been at his disposal had he cared to seek it. As for legal office, his position in that profession was among the Conservatives unquestionably second only to that of Sir Edward Carson.

Then came the war. This stupendous interlude altered all values at the time and reversed these alterations afterward.

F. E. Smith went to France in October 1914. He was a lawyer, over 40, with an immense practice. There was not much scope for him out there at his age, in his positon, and with his training. He did whatever he was told to do. He was frequently in danger. But the mere fact that he had gone to the front destroyed his political value. When at last the Conservatives came back to a share of power and the first coalition was formed, it was an understood thing among the dominant politicians at home that no one should be considered for an office who was at the front. By what was quaintly termed a "self-denying ordinance", the leaders agreed to exclude from their joint administration such members of their parties as were actually serving against the enemy.

LEGAL RISE.

It happened, however, that Lord Kitchener, who always had a great liking for Mr. Smith and paid careful attention to his opinion on military-legal questions, had summoned him home for a short time to expedite the revise of an accumulation of grave court-martial sentences. This circumstance of his being employed in England relieved him from what would otherwise have been a fatal disability. He was appointed Solicitor-General. His succession to the Attorney-Generalship followed in due course. In this capacity he served through the first and second coalitions.

After the War, the "Woolsack" was vacant. He offered it to Mr. (then Sir Frederick) Smith. Half the world was astonished at the offer; and the other half, and that the better informed, at his acceptance.

A FORMIDABLE OPPONENT.

To quit the House of Commons in the prime of life and enter the chilly shadows of the House of Lords would seem to most people little short of suicide. It was reserved for Lord Birkenhead to invest the Lord Chancellorship in its political aspect with a force and reality which it had not exercised for two generations. He became immediately one of the central figures of the politics of the time. The virtual leadership of the House of Lords passed insensibly into his hand. Everyone was afraid of him as an opponent in debate. No one, even the most hostile, could ignore his arguments. On nearly every subject, and especially on the most difficult occasions he stated the policy of the Government; and in these circumstances he acquired an authority in council which though very seldom exercised was rarely set aside in any sphere of public, business, and never in his own.

We have seen him on his "Woolsack" decked in the formidable panoply of the supreme judicial office, sitting silene motionless hour after hour, never taking a note, never betraying the slightest sign of assent or disagreement, an image far more impassive than any Speaker of the House of Commons these times have known, until he seemed part of the very furniture of the Chamber. Then we have seenn him rise and deliver, without a scrap of paper, almost without gesture, a continuous argument which, while it dealt with the whole matter under debate, yet was not disturbed by any interruption or unpremeditated digression consequent upon such interruption.

HIS RUIN.

Ireland was his ruin. Most English statesmen whether they have injured or befriended her, have been ruined by Ireland.

It was the Lord Chancellor's task to expound the Government policy in the House of Lords. He did so with the utmost force and brilliancy. Perhaps if he had been a little less sure of his position in his party, a little less conscious of the hard work he had done for it, he would have mingled honey with the dose he had to administer, he would have sought to soothe instead of to retort, he would have sought to mitigate unpalatable action with suave and deprecatory processes. But he was confronted with his old friend and colleague, Lord Carson, defending the cause to which he had devoted his life. He had to meet him time after time in debate, and reply to the most corrosive attacks which the oratory of the last few years records. He paid measure for measure, and in a single session performed parliamentary feats and contracted personal and party enmities some of which will not soon be forgotten.

There is, however, one point to be observed—he acted freely and upon conviction. In so far as he changed his attitude toward the Irish question he changed it in company with Parliament, his party and the Nation. He broke no faith nor bond with anyone. He repudiated no party or personal obligation.

"In his career," observed Lord Carson in effect, "he has risen by espousing the cause of Ulster. That has been his ladder. I was one of the rungs." But this, concludes the biographer, was scarcely just.

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POSTAL GRIEVANCES.

CONFERENCE AT BARODA.

Mr. N. C. Kelker, M.L.A., who presided over the 5th session of the Bombay Provincial Postal Conference which was held at Baroda on April 11th, after expressing gratification at the treatment accorded, by Sir B. N. Mitra and Sir Geoffrey Clarke, to the postal grievances resolution in the Legislative Assembly in February last said:

As the result of the debate permission was given to the Postal Unions to send a deputation to wait upon and discuss with Sir Bhupendranath Mitra and Sir G. Clarke the outstanding grievances of the Postal Workers. But it is too early to make any pronouncement upo nthe results achieved. The conversations at the Conference are rightly regarded as confidential, and we could not expect Sir B. N. Mitra to expose clues enough to allow us to form definite expectations as to what relief he is prepared to give. It is, therefore, fruitless to make any guesses as to the results. It would be perfectly legitimate for you in this conference to deal with the very matters, which formed the subjects of the Deputation, on their own merits and apart from any reference to what was said by or to the deputation at the official Conference.

Speaking generally, the outstanding grievances of the Postal Workers may be classed under two heads:—

(1) Those relating to service conditions generally and apart from salaries and allowances, and (2) Those relating to the salaries and allowances themselves.

Among the grievances relating to service conditions the following may be stated as typical ones:—(1) want of sufficient holidays, (2) want of adequate leave reserve, (3) night duty, (4) unworkable time test, (5) long beats and continuous touring for village Postmen, (6) want of adequate protection and consequent risks. As regards holidays, I am one of those who think that the public may be denied the luxury and the privilege of dealings with the Post office on recognised holidays rather than that the postal workers be deprived of their share of leisure and social enjoyment. I am myself a member of the Public and keenly susceptible to the pleasure of receiving my letters and newspapers on a holiday But I cannot forget that in order that I may get this pleasure, some one else has to toil for me even on a holiday. If it were, therefore, a matter of a plebescite, I would vote for absolute shutting up of the Post office on a few stated days in the year, the days being of course chosen with discrimination.

I consider it even a greater grievance that a Postal Worker should not be assured of his due leave when he wants it. Economy based on such denial must be very bad economy if we take into consideration the good will of the worker.

PROVIDENT FUND.

It is strange again that Government have not yet seen it fit to inaugurate the Provident Fund system for that class of Postal workers who are not technically on the permanent establishment though actually rendering a life-long service. The really hard times for employees in any department are those when age advances, the physic becomes exhausted and liable to disease, when the family expands and leads to increase in expenditure, and yet the pillar of the family is face to face with a breakdown leading to unemployment and a cutting off of the usual source of income. Surely it would not be unreasonable to expect that at the end of a fixed and long period of service the Postal Employee should be able to command a gratuity representing at least twelve months' pay and a bonus made up partly by his own compulsory saving and a contribution from the State funds.

As regards the scales of salaries and allowances I quite see the force of the argument that the minima of these do not fall below those of the employees in some other departments of the local Governments or in private service, but the argument must equally apply to some other departments of Government service in which the minima and maxima are much higher, and so long as one department seems to be more favoured than another, there will be room for legitimate complaint. If the principle of the Bazar-Price-recruit were strictly enforced all round in all the departments, none need complain. But while the practice is not uniform as regards the minima and maxima of salaries in all the departments, the valuable principle seems to be lost sight of so far as the higher grade of services are concerned. It is the overhead charges in the departments that are really the source of financial embarrassment to Government. The staff in the lower grades demands practically nothing more than a living wage, and if Government be really bent upon economy, they should apply their pruning knife to the higher establishments. All the same, I would ask you to take up the challenge of comparison and prove by facts and figures to the authorities concerned that your demands are not really excessive.

R. C. CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chandulal M. Doctor in welcoming the guests said:

This conference meets, at a very favourable time when the Government is thinking of redressing our wrongs. We are glad to learn that the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Hon'ble Sir B. N. Mitra have received the deputation of the All-India Union very sympathetically and have solved some of the minor difficulties, for which we should be really thankful. The question regarding the payment of the Baroda Government Income tax is said to have been favourably decided. Yet much remains to be done and you have to carry on your work till your just demands are satisfied.

But you must have a supreme sense of duty—with a strong sense of self-respect, and you must insist upon your rights being recognised. You are bound to discharge the duties assigned to you and if it involves work beyond prescribed hours you should urge and obtain payment thereof as your brethren in the Telegraph Department are actually getting. The superior officers also should be alive to the limited energies of their subordinates and should remove causes leading to overwork.

The Government point out other Departments when pressed for higher pay. We can really accept the principle of justice in equality where everything is the same. The hours of work and the kind of work of the postal servant widely differs from that of others. You are therefore perfectly justified in demanding a pay in proportion to your work. Though the Postal rates have been revised and increased it is a pity that you have not been adequately looked after. While your house-rents have increased and all the necessaries of life cost tremendously much more than before, while the wages of labourers and artisans have almost doubled during the last decade, is it not bare, justice to grant the demands of those who render regular, intelligent and honest service to the public?

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR.

PROPOSAL OF A NEW BRITISH SCHEME

It is understood says the legal correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," that the Lord Chancellor's Poor Persons Rules Committee has agreed to recommend in its forthcoming report in substance a scheme put forward by the Law Society some time ago for improving the present system of legal aid for the poor. This scheme involves the substitution for the present poor persons department at the Royal Courts of Justice of a system of decentralisation controlled by the Law Society and the provincial law societies. The Committee was appointed in 1923 to inquire into the difficulties which had arisen, and to report whether poor persons could best be assisted by way of amending the present system or by substituting some other system.

At present divorce suits may only be heard at eleven of the assizes, including Manchester and Liverpool, but under the scheme proposed by the Committee this number of assize towns will be considerably extended.

Perhaps the most potent reason for the breakdown of the existing system by reason of an inadequate number of solicitors coming on the panel was the centralisation in London. This would be obviated, it is thought, by the authorisation of local high court and probate registries to sanction the preliminary work of filing petitions, and so on, subject to the principal registry in London, to supervise orders for substituted service and the like.

One strong objection felt by solicitors to undertaking poor persons' cases under the 1921 Rules (which swept away a very unsatisfactory state of affairs) was the fact that not only were they liable to be out of pocket for their own cases owing to the rigid check placed on expenses by the authorities in the interests of the poor persons and the method in which payment for expenses was made, but also in respect of the poor persons' cases they prepared as London agents of country solicitors. Yet a great deal of fine work has been done without pay by counsel and solicitors, over 34,000 cases having been dealt with.

By decentralising the system it is thought that the local committees of solicitors, to whom would be added competent persons and societies that have been in the habit of helping the poor with legal advice, would be able to secure that the poor persons are not overcharged and at the same time avoid any pinpricks in the way of the payment of legitimate expenses. It is also considered likely that the establishment of these committees in London and throughout the country would result in poor people receiving legal advice gratuitously much in the same way as they receive medical advice under the voluntary hospital system.

There does not seem to be any intention to raise the limit of income beyond which one is not allowed to sue as a poor person—namely, £50 capital and £2 a week income, or in special circumstances £100 capital and £4 a week.

The whole subject has been tabled for discussion in the House of Commons by a resolution to be moved by Captain Hudson on March 4.

FARM UNREST IN JAPAN.

PEASANTS' UPRISING AGAINST LANDLORD.

As the year advances, the Japanese peasantry, as has been the case each spring for many years, begin to show signs of unrest, says a writer in the "Daily Herald." These uprisings have gradually become solidified and have resulted in the organisation of the Japan Tenant Farmers' Association or Peasants' Union, which seeks to ameliorate conditions among non-landowning farmers, and which already has a membership of 100,000 agricultural workers and tenant farmers.

These tenant farmers, while working at great odds under feudal conditions, are never able to eat the rice they produce. The tenant is forced to pay a half of the crop he raises to the landlord as rent, the remaining moiety being required for purchasing fertiliser and paying expenses.

So that agrarian workers, farmers and labourers alike, live mostly on mugi, a mixture of rice and barely, the latter grain constituting the bulk of the staff of life among the peasant population.

In some instances tenant farmers have demanded a permanent reduction of 30 per cent in the farm rent, declaring that if the demand was not granted they would refuse payment. The landlords demanded the annual tribute, and when the farmers did not pay notices were put up stating that the landlords had resumed possession of the farms.

The wives of some of the farmers who had thus been evicted called on the landlords, explained their conditions, and some threatened to remain in the landowner's house until the matter was settled.

There have been riots, and police have been allen in to arrest the peasant leaders. Mr. Kagawa Toyohiko, the Labour leader of Kobe, together with Mr. Sugiyama, of the Japan Tenant Farmers' Association, often act as mediators in the farmers' disputes, and are making efforts to secure justice for the tenants.

Last spring, Peasant's Day was observed in Japan, the date being placed on April 9, as the tenants were too busy to attend the May Day demonstration Mr. Suzuki Bunji, president of the Japan Federation of Labour, and his colleagues, helped in organising the demonstration, and it is expected that they will organise a similar demonstration this April.

PROPOSED REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Collector of Kolaba published in the various villages of the Alibag Taluka a notification in Marathi in the last week of January, 1925. It gives the maxima rates of land assessment introduced at the first revision Settlement of the Taluka 30 years ago, and the maxima rates now proposed in second revision side by side. The Notification, though published last January, is dated 22nd July, 1924. It seems, Government took the intervening six months to consider whether the work of revision settlements should be postponed or proceeded with in spite of the following resolution passed by the Bombay Legislative Council at its meeting on 15th March, 1924:—"The Council recommends that a Committee consisting of official and non-official members of this Council elected by the Council with a non-official majority be appointed to consider the question of bringing the process of revising the land Revenue Assessment under closer regulation by statute as recommended by the Joint Committee appointed to consider the Government of India Bill, 1919, and to report on the nature and form of legislation that should be undertaken towards that end and that *no revision be proceeded with and no new rates under any revised Settlement be introduced till the said Legislation is brought into effect.*" The *italics* are mine. The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., Finance Member, is reported to have said at the last Council meeting that Government had postponed the execution of Revision Settlements, and therefore, we cannot understand why the Notification mentioned above was published.

The landholders of Alibag Taluka held a meeting at Alibag on 15th February, 1925 to consider how far the proposed rates were justifiable. It was unanimously resolved to petition the Collector against the proposed rates, as they were too high to be justified and borne. An influential Committee of representatives of various villages of the Taluka was appointed to draft the petitions. Nearly two hundred petitions from the different villages have been presented to the Collector.

Thirty years ago, when the first Revision Settlement of the Taluka was made, "The Times of India" had opened its columns to a full discussion of the subject. I had then the privilege of showing through the medium of that journal how the partial method of re-measurements and re-classification of lands contained within itself the germs of a system by which to tax improvements made in the conversion of dry crop warkas into rabi, rice and garden lands made at the cost of the labour and capital of the ryot; how the statutory provision in favour of exemption of improvements by Act IV of 1886 was rendered inoperative by the new and ingenious device of the general position class then introduced for the first time as a factor in classification equal to soil and water in importance; how the one-group scheme as against the many-group scheme raised a controversy in which certain Government officers pointed out the unscientific nature of the former scheme, how the Garden Assessments in Alibag Taluka were open to a serious flaw by pretending to confirm the old Classification but really introducing a new Classification based on a 24 anna-scale in place of the old 32 anna-scale, and how the position class factor had not been made use of only in that revision but had been reserved for excessive enhancements in future revision operations. On the present occasion, I propose to show how the rates introduced thirty years ago being already too high the proposed new rates, giving an increase of a little over 33 per cent, will not be justifiable. The letters I then wrote were collected and published in book form under the authority of the Bombay Presidency Association. The discussion of the subject in the Press was then carried on without having the Settlement Officer's report before me. On the present occasion, however, the Collector has kindly placed a copy of the Settlement officer's report in the Mamalatdar's office and permitted those interested to inspect it. I am going to criticise the report in detail and show how some of the Settlement officer's conclusions are misleading. On the former occasion the discussion was rather late and therefore, Alibag and other Talukas of the Kolaba District derived no benefit but several Talukas of Thana and Ratnagiri Districts were afterwards benefited to some extent.

Section 107 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code runs as follows:—"In revising Assessments of Land Revenue regard shall be had to the value of land and in the case of land used for the purpose of agriculture, to the profits of agriculture: Provided that if any improvement has been effected in any land during the currency of any previous Settlement made under this Act or under Bombay Act I of 1865 by or at the cost of the holder thereof, the increase in the value of such land or in the profit of cultivating the same, due to the said improvement, shall not be taken into account in fixing the revised Assessment thereof." The Collector in his notification mentions the following reasons for increasing the maxima rates:—Prices of unhusked rise have increased since the first revision settlement. The prices of land have similarly increased. The value of rent of land has also increased. In my next communication I shall show how increased prices do not justify the proposed rates. Remembering the courtesy of the former editors of "The Times of India" I wished to carry on this discussion in the columns of that journal, but on the present occasion the Editor is unwilling to allow me the use of his columns, and so I have to request your indulgence to let me use your columns.—Yours etc.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas, Apl. 13.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SOCIAL GUILD.

LAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

The annual general meeting of the Catholic Women's Social Guild was held on Tuesday last, at the Gloria Church premises Byculla, Mgr. L. C. Pera presided. Mrs. Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, the Hon. Secretary read the annual report for 1924, which showed that the work began three years ago and was being steadily and satisfactorily carried on, and new fields were being explored.

The Needle-room at the Gloria Church premises under the able and sympathetic guidance of one of the Franciscan sisters continues to flourish and during the year was a means of support to about 24 widows and girls.

The Guild conducted the annual Inter-Schools, Needle-work Competition organised by the Catholic Educational Society. The Guild also managed a stall of its own at the annual B.C.W.O. Fancy Fair of 1924 and the amount realised on the sale of articles worked at the Needle-room was over Rs. 500. The stall at Mount Mary's Bandra during the Feast though attempted for the first time was also very successful. The Guild is still carrying out its campaign of spreading knowledge which is very essential to mothers and classes on "Mother and Infant Welfare" are being held by capable doctors at Parel, Byculla and Mazagon.

Hospital visiting continued to be carried on successfully.

The Guild after discussing at length the subject of "Rescue Work" has decided to concentrate its energies on preventive lines and a beginning in this direction had already been made.

Owing to great difficulty regarding suitable houses in suitable localities the Guild was unable to open the hostels for girls of the working class and for women in domestic service as contemplated but hoped to do so this year.

At the conclusion of the report the President, Mgr. L.C. Pera addressed the gathering in a few well chosen words and asked all to support whole-heartedly the schemes initiated for the amelioration of those in need of assistance.

This was followed by an 'At Home' given by the members of the Central Council of the Guild to the members and their friends. After a very enjoyable and interesting evening the function was brought to a close.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, April 16.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR JUDGMENT.

224-25—Vacha and Co., Messrs. Shamaldas Gyanchand v Ramdas Jasraj and anr. Tyabji D. and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

157-22—Crawford B and Co. George Brunton and son v The Anglo-India Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd. Bhaishanker K and G.

1709-22—Mulla and M. Shivlal Ishwarlal Chotalal v Shripat Vasudev and ors. Kanga and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

837-24—Matubhai J and M Fatmabai v Fatmabai and others Mullard M.

1857-24—Edgelow G W and Co., Mahomed Haji Ahmed and anr. v Abdul Rehman Haji Yakoob and anr.

1657-24—Malvi M R and Co., Shamji Girdhar and ors. v Chagavlal Vithalji Trivedi.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

635-25—Captain and V. Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Ahmed Suleman, Nanu H and Co

637-25—Captain and V. Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Ranfulai Rehmanbhai, F P Pauri.

640-25—Captain and V. Kisoredas Purshotamdas Mangaldas, Abdul Husein and Bros.

407-25—Khandwalla and Co, Okhaji Jiwanji and Co, v Pathan Omrakhan Nabibux and another, Shamrao M and H.

848-25—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Mahomed Jaffer Muraz, Haji Ismail and Sons.

LONG CAUSE.

5649-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

684-25—Tyabji D and Co, Shivnarayen Buxiram, v Nemani and ors. Maneckbai widow, Dabholker and J.

3355-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

567-23—Amin and D. Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co. Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co..

1893-24—Captain and V, The Omiar Foundling and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

2437-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.

3167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

3540-23—Kanga and Co, Cursondas Tejpal and Co v The Official Assignee of Bombay.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhduri v The Sir Waghji Vardhman Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3217-23—Mulla and M. Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3291-23—Mulla and M. Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3582-23—Jamsetji R and D. Chaturbhai v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3633-23—Mulla and M. Vithaldas Makanji and anr v Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

4707-23—Dayalji and Co, Jiwanlal Manilal v Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2773-23—Ferreira and V. Vasuji Purshotam v Jamnadas Ranchordas Bhimji and Co.

5198-23—Mantri and Co. Tarachand Ghanshamdas v Chupsey Bhara and Co., Captain and V.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

2627-24—Motichand and D The Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. v Gangadhar Ramchandra Shirgaokar.

LONG CAUSE.

5166-25—Crawford B and Co. The Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd. v Jalao N Sherekar and anr Ramanlal and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE

2553-24—Pandia and Co. Kaka Dosabhai Hirachand v Salemahomed Pir Mahomed.

3206-24—Judat and S. Meghji Moorji v Tyaballi Camrudin Mermanji K and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

648-25—Pandia and Co., Shivchand Rampratap v Hazarimal Birdichand Sabnis G and S.

644-25—Pandia and Co. Shivchand Rampratap v Hazarimal Birdichand Sabnis G and S.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES.

1661-25—Shroff and L Akbarally Mulla Rasoolji v Abdullabhai Faizulabhai Jamsedji R. and D

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spng and Wg Co Ltd, Bhaichand Rupchand Deshia, Crawford B and Co

SHORT CAUSE.

346-25—Khandwalla and C. Narandas Manordas v Ambalal Naraindas Kanga and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Indian Co's Act—Shroff and L. The Phoenix Taxi and T Service v N H Moos, Mulla and M.

SUMMARY SUITS.

516-25—Captain and V, Chapsy Bhara and Co Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

617-25—Malvi M R and Co, Sewaram Ramchand v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

619-25—Malvi M R and Co, Mangoomal Dewidasingh v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2873-23—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhavji and others v The Suryapur Mills Co Ltd. and other. Thakoredas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

483-25—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Chunilal v Tricumdas Karsondas and Co, Payne and Co.

587-25—Amarchand and M, Harzowandas Jethabhai, Chunilal Babulal Master and anr. Jhavery and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

151-25—Pandia and Co., Bhickchand Daulatram v Khubchand Lalchand, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSE.

587-25—Divekar and B, Shankerrao Bhicaji Sircar, Pandurang Vithoba Desai, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2981-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3197-22—Mohile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.

3064-23—Dabholker and J Karsondas Thakersy and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhovji and Co.

766-25—Payne and Co, Shamrao Nanabhoy Chipwalla and ors v Nathoobhai Bhookhandas, Mohilo P and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND CAST.

1191-23—Wadia G and Co Lalchand Ramdayal v Mahadeo Nanji Pathak Jhavery and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1051-23—Surveyor and Co, Chawakram Katoth Kunhi Ahmed and anr v Ebrahim Cassum, Mirza and M.

5668-22—M B Chothia and Co, Maneckji Dadabhoy Bhathena, v Navazbai and ors. Ardeshir H D and Co

REFERENCE.

L A R 41-23—A Kirksmith, In Re Government v Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4211-24—Divekar and B, Messrs Gamnaji Nathaji and Co, Mulji Karsondas and ors, Dallas and Co.

4212-24—Do—Manecklal Gulabchand and Co, Do—Do.

LONG CAUSES.

1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Charandas Vasonji and anr, Craigie B and C.

1428-23—Captain and V, The Indian Steel Ltd, and another, Sir Sarupchand and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co. v D D Sabnis, Daphtary P & D.

4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishainker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd. v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co.

3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Raojee Pandia & Co.

4060-23—Wadia G & Co, Darabshaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Doni Merwanji K & Co.

4062-23—Smetham B and L, Chawkaran Kattothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.

4148-23—Rustomji and Gin, N H Moos and anr. v Elmer L Hinanu, In Person.

4166-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Sarabhai Savaichand a firm v Maganlal Manecklal a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.

4230-23—Mulla and Mulla, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. The Asiatic Steam Navg. Co. Ltd., Crawford B and Co.

4212-23—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Piroshaw Rustomji Engineer & anr. Shroff & Lam.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M Akbaralli Saraf-ali v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.

4115-24—Payne and Co., Anandrao Krishnarao Navalker v Sitaram Laxmanrao alias Dadasaheb Kadum, M V Gokhale

4193-23—Tyabji D and Co, N Purshotamdas and Co, D B Modv, Mulla.

134-25—M B Chothia, Thakor Chaganlal Girdharlal v Gandhi Kuberdas Vithaldas, Mulji P and P.

164-25—Choksy and Co, Mensi Bhaja and Co. v Aga Noormahomed Marade and anr. Payne and Co.

285-25—M B Chothia and Co, D C Oomrigar and Co, Dr. H B Batliwalla and Sons Ltd, Unwalla P and P Co Ltd. The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

2774-23—Craigie B and C, The Binod Mills Co Ltd v The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

90-25—Jamsedji R and D, Gokaldas Jivraj, Moolraj Khatao, Smethan B and L.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

ZAGHLUL'S INFLUENCE.

Sir Valentine Chirol wrote as follows to "The Times" in Mail week:—

Will the result of the Egyptian elections at last cure us of our comforting but baneful delusion that Zaghlul and his Wafd have represented nothing but a small minority of desperate agitators whose machinations hitherto prevented any genuine expression of Egyptian opinion. Whether the last elections have been more free from official pressure and local intimidation than on previous occasions may be doubted, but one thing is quite certain. The dice have not been loaded this time in favour of Zaghlul's party. Yet all that Ziwar Pasha's Government could achieve was to reduce substantially the Zaghlulist majority, and, in spite of all the optimistic calculations, the new Egyptian Parliament showed its colours by electing Zaghlul straight away as its President by 125 votes to 85, and for its pains was immediately dissolved by the King, who declined to part with a Cabinet defeated in the country, but defeated on a policy with which he was himself too closely identified to go back on it at once.

There is, however, another lesson which can be learnt from the elections, and the sooner we learn it the better. The letter addressed by Ziwar Pasha to the King reminds his Majesty of the situation created by Lord Allenby's ultimatum last November, and reminds him of it quite rightly for the ultimatum goes far to explain the result of the elections and the hold which they show Zaghlul to have retained on the Egyptian people, though the speech from the Throne read on Monday by his successor talked just as he always did about 'the complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan", and the rights which no Government and no generation were entitled to alienate. The dastardly murder of the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Lee Stack, called undoubtedly for strong and considered action, and it would not have been unreasonable for the British Government to proceed immediately, as a first step, to a formal denunciation of the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1899, which had hitherto regulated the status of the Sudan and established the existing condominium. The one thing that should have been carefully avoided was precipitate action conveying an impression of vindictiveness unworthy of so grave a tragedy. But this was just the impression conveyed by Lord Allenby's hasty ultimatum, delivered with a great display of military force, but also with an undignified show of personal contempt for Zaghlul who was still Prime Minister. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than a huge demand for blood-money, following down to the very figure named, the precedent, almost universally reprobated at the time in this country, which Italy had set a year previously, after the murder of an Italian General on Greek territory.

Scarcely less unwise was the introduction of minor questions with regard to Egyptian administration and compensation for British officials, leaving the Egyptian service—questions which had nothing to do with the Sudan and should have been kept out of a document dealing with a catastrophic emergency that had arisen directly in connection with the Sudan. For the same reason, the seizure of the Alexandria Custom House was, though outside the actual terms of the ultimatum, an equally unwise gesture, of which Zaghlul availed himself to cover his actual resignation. But the worst blunder of all was the threat, whether intentional or not, conveyed in the ultimatum that, in retribution for the murder, the great irrigation schemes in the Sudan might be extended indefinitely without any consideration for Egypt's need of a large share of the Nile waters for her very existence. As a friend wrote to me soon afterwards from Egypt, it placed the most formidable weapon in the hands of the Zaghlulists and enabled them to put the clock back with the fellaheen very nearly to where it stood before the great outbreak in 1919—which it may be remembered, followed Zaghlul's first deportation from Egypt.

British Ministers have done their best since then to remove some of the worst impressions produced by Lord Allenby's ultimatum, and, notably and very practically, with regard to the question of the Sudan reservoirs and the supply of water for Egypt. But how ineffective their endeavours have been the Egyptian elections are now here to show. It is the curious irony of fate that only three years ago it was Lord Allenby himself who came over to this country to point the better way and threatened Mr. Lloyd George with his resignation if his advice was not taken. It required not gift of prophecy to foresee whither his reversion to earlier methods would lead, and I may be allowed to claim that I am not addressing you, Sir, merely after the event, for on the threshold of another Egyptian crisis for which we cannot disclaim some share of responsibility, I can but repeat, as I wrote in the *Quarterly Review* of last January, that sooner or later we and the Egyptians must return to the reasonable methods of negotiation recommended by the Milner Report, of which the rejection by Mr. Lloyd George's Government has been one of the chief causes of the present *impasse*.

Zaghlul himself may have been at times the more formidable obstacle to a settled agreement, but it is clearly not by Lord Allenby's latter-day processes that his influence, however nefarious we may think it, is going to be eliminated.

GOVERNMENT MAIL MOTOR SERVICE.

Daily service of mail cars and lorries from Rawalpindi to Murree and Kashmir, single seats supplied at moderate charges. Touring cars on order. Luggage cleared and despatched promptly. The largest and most reliable service in India. For full particulars see Indian Bradshaw Postal Guide and Railway Timetables or write, wire or 'phone us at Rawalpindi. Telephone: No. 213; Telegrams: "Kashmail."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 17.

S. S. "Delta" with mails of April 2 due at 10 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 18.

S S "Delta" with English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Opening ceremony of Kapole Nivas and the Charitable Dispensary.

Annual gathering of Medical Relief League, Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Thakurdwar, Sir I. Rahimtullah to preside.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	2? 40	8 30

ALL-INDIA CURRENCY CONFERENCE.

The annual general meeting and All-India Currency Conference will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday next (18th inst.) at 4 p.m. when Mr. B. Das will preside

LATE MR. CHANDULAL DAYABHAI.

Mr. Chandulal Dayabhai, Solicitor, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co. of Bombay died on the 10th instant at the age of 55.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO.

A programme of dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6/45 p. m. to-day Call sign 2 FV wavelength 387 metres.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. DUMANA.

Among the passengers leaving Bombay today for Port Said and Plymouth per the s.s "Dumana" are Mrs. C. L. Burns, Mrs. H. B Clayton, Commander A. E. Kinch, Lt.-Col. A D. G. Ramsay and Mr. H. S. Stanley.

SEASON TICKET FOUND

A quarterly third class season ticket between Churchgate and Santa Cruz and expiring on the 25th instant has been found and can be had on personal application by the owner to the News Editor of "The Chronicle."

KAPOLE NIVAS AND CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The opening ceremony of the Kapole Nivas and the Charitable Dispensary will be performed by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet on Saturday the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m., at New Charni Road.

ST. MICHAEL'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The Prize Distribution and Entertainment of the above School will come off at St. Michael's, on Sunday the 19th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, will preside.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Members of the National Home Rule League and other young persons interested in the National Convention work are invited at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Annie Besant will discuss the organisation of the Convention work in Bombay.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th April 1925 to 6 a.m. of 15th April 1925.

Smallpox 7 attacks and 4 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 3 attacks; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 84; total mortality this day last year 118.

GRAND EASTER CHARITY CONCERT.

On Saturday the 18th a Grand Easter Charity Concert will be held at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the St. Xavier's College Hall, in aid of the Female Benevolent and Industrial Society and under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Dr. Amadeu da Silva, Consul-General for Portugal in British India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Nagano Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday the 17th instant instead of 16th idem as previously notified.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday the 17th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there 9 a.m. the same day.

The Lloyd Triestino S. N. Company's S. S. "Cracovia" left Aden on the 12th instent and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 18th idem.

BENGALI NEW YEAR'S DAY.

There was an enjoyable function at the "Fountain Hall", Sleater Road, off Grant Road Railway Station, the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjea, on Tuesday evening in connection with the Bengali New Year's Day, when Mr. Banerjea entertained a large and a cosmopolitan circle of his friends at an evening party.

KHADI AND NATIONAL WEEK IN BOMBAY.

The manager of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar, writes from 14 Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Bombay:—

"During the National Week (between 6th and 13th April) our Bhandar had reduced the prices of handspun and handwoven Khadi by 6¼ per cent. and in various kinds of the same, they were reduced by 12½ and 25 per cent. The total sales during the week was worth Rs. 12,000.

"Truly, Mahatmaji's desire that at the end of this National Week, there should be no Khadi, left in any of the Congress Bhandars is not carried out. According to us the following were some of the reasons of this slackness:—(1) The announcement about the reduction in prices was too late. (2) General "depression" (sic) amongst Leaders and Workers. (3) Sjt. Barjorji Framji Bharucha's absence.

Having considered over these circumstances and consulted with Mahatma Gandhiji, our Bhandar has decided to extend the limit of the abovementioned (6¼, 12½ and 25 per cent.) reductions in prices to Sunday (the 26th inst.) and thus to offer the Bombayites a further trial to show that they are in earnest about winning Swaraj."

CHEAP KHADI

The price of handspun and handwoven Khadi has been reduced by 6¼, 12½ and 25 per cent. temporarily by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar, Dadyseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi Road.

"TENANT-OWNERSHIP INSTITUTE."

Capt. Gilbert Lodge, Land Manager, Bombay Development Directorate has consented to receive a deputation of the promoters of the Non-official Housing and Tenant-Ownership Institute to-day (Thursday). The following gentlemen are requested to be present at the Land Manager's Office of the Development Department to-day (Thursday, the 16th instant) at 2-45 p.m. and Capt. Gilbert Lodge the Hon. President of the Institute has kindly consented to introduce the members of the Deputation to Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to Government Development Dept., Bombay.

Members:—Capt. Gilbert Lodge, Mr. Muncherji Joshi, Mr. A. C. Warner, Mr. R. B Paymaster, Mr. E. Woodfall Mr. Framroz Bilgi, Mr. D. M. Bijoor Mr. J. Gomes, Mr. K. J. Dubash, Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarny, Mr. Shiva Rao Baindoor and Balkrishna Wagle.

GUJRAT ARTS AND CRAFTS.

EXHIBITION AT SURAT.

An Arts and Crafts Exhibition for the display of exhibits from Bombay and Gujarat is coming off in Surat in October next. A representative committee of ladies and gentlemen has been already appointed. It has been decided to appoint local committees in different centres of Gujarat and Bombay for helping the Central Committee at Surat.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 15th week of 1925 i.e. the week ending 11th April 1925. The total mortality 658 was 24 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.16. These figures compare favourably with those for the 15th week of 1924 when the mortality was 748 and death-rate 31 27 and those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 969 and death-rate 43,32.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 244 as against 2 and 276 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 142 were among infants under one year of age; 26 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 44 attacks and 28 deaths. Plague caused 9 attacks and 8 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 301 as against 348 for the 15th week of 1924 and 346 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

(Wadi Bunder Branch.)

A special general meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff was held on the 10th instant at Hirabag under the Presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) Resolved:—(a) that this meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff of the G.I.P. Railway regret that in spite of the long and protracted correspondence for a period of over one year for the increase in the scales of pay of the subordinate staff at Wadi Bunder, the G.I.P. Railway authorities have not yet seen their way to consider their case favourably. (b) That in view of the enormous increase in the cost of living and the resultive indebtedness among the Wadi Bunder Staff, this meeting is emphatically of opinion that the present scales of pay are utterly inadequate to meet even the barest necessities of life and once again request the G.I.P. Railway authorities to increase them immediately with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1923, as per their statement contained in their letter dated the 22nd August, 1924 submitted to the Agent through the Acting Chief Traffic Manager and the Acting Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder. (c) That this meeting further begs to draw the attention of the G.I.P. Railway authorities to the great disparity obtaining in the scales of pay in the same city and for the same kind of work between the Carnac Bridge staff of the B.B. and C. I. Railway and the Wadi Bunder Staff of the G.I.P. Railway and request them to remove it without any further delay.

(2) Resolved:—That this meeting authorises Mr. S. C. Joshi to interview the Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bunder the Chief Traffic Manager and the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and place the grievances of the Wadi Bunder Staff before them for early redress.

(3) Resolved:—(a) That this meeting of the Wadi Bunder Staff of the G.I.P. Railway strongly protests against the order issued by the G.I.P. Railway authorities under item No. 327 of weekly Notice No. 52 of date the 28th December 1923, and the revised order under item No. 237 of Weekly Notice No. 8, dated the 28th February, 1925, making the clerks liable to pay the refund given to the Consignees and even to duismissal if they fail to show on the indismihal if they have got the risk note forms B or H filled from the senders and urge upon them to cancel these orders immediately. (b) That this meeting emphatically protests against the charge made by the Railway Authorities that this omission to show on the invoice whether the risk note form B or H is filled or not, is due to the collision between the staff and the senders and assures them that such omissions occur on account of sheer mistakes on the part of the staff, and, therefore, this meeting requests the authorities to withdraw the charge made against them. (c) That this meeting brings to the notice of the Railway authorities that owing to the particular process in which the consignments are booked at Wadi Bunder, it is impossible for the staff to enter into any collision with the senders and therefore urge them to exempt the Wadi Bunder Staff from the operation of their orders if they do not see their way to cancel them altogether.

SHIKARPUR ORPHAN HOME.

Bhai Gokal Singh Saheb, President, Sind Baluchistan Khalsa Orphanage Shikarpur (Sind) writes that a house for the helpless Hindoo children—destitute of parents has been established since 1908, where they are not only saved from conversion into alien religions but are decently brought up, educated and looked after. Their ordinary expenses, of clothing, boarding, education etc., come to about Rs. 400 per mensem. Besides the building for 'Gurdwara' which is essentially necessary the institution is in need of Rs. 4,000. It is therefore earnestly appealed to the generous public to extend a helping hand tawards this noble object. Any contribution or donation howsoever small towards the 'Gurdwara' building or for the feed and upkeep of the orphans will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Secretary of the Orphanage.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

"60 TOLAS OF GOLD."

Mohanlal Jayshankar, a Marwari youth, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating in respect of 60 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 1,277-8-0.

The facts of the case were that the accused was formerly engaged in the firm of Messrs. Govindmull Narayandas of Kalbadevi. Accused was recently dismissed from the service of Govindmull. On the 11th instant the accused went to the shop of Chandulal Shakerlal at Mumbadevi and represented to Chandulal, that his master wanted 60 tolas of gold. Chandulal handed over the gold to accused at the rate of Rs. 21-14 per tola. The next day when Chandulal informed Govindmull of the gold transaction he was told that the accused was no more in his service. Chandulal informed the police who set on tracing the accused. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Bhusaval and on a search being made a gold 'kada' was found on his person. In consequence of his statement to the police he was sent down to Bombay. The accused admits having purchased the gold on false representation and that the 'kada' was prepared out of the 20 tolas of gold. The remaining quantity of gold was pledged with a Marwari.

The case was adjourned to trace accused's antecedents.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING.

GANG ROUNDED UP.

Sub-Inspector Bhatkal put up Vasoo Luxman and eleven others before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on charge of house-breaking. Mr. Bhatkal made an application for remand as police inquiries were incomplete, which was granted.

These arrests have been made by the police in consequence of numerous complaints received by the Palton Road Police Station of thefts and cases of house-breaking in the section. It is expected that this round-up of the gang would lead to the guilty persons being brought to book.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Nasbanbai, a fruit hawker residing in Ali Umer Street, reports to the police that on Monday she left her room locked in the morning and went out for hawking. At 9 a.m. her adopted son came to her and took the key of the room as he wanted to perform some religious ceremony. He returned the key to her at 9-30. When she went to her room at 11 o'clock, she found the door open and on examination found her ornaments worth Rs. 532 missing.

Another report of the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 802 comes from Charni Road.

Vithal Vishnu Joshi, an export-import agent residing at Charni Road, locked his room on Monday morning and on return from work in the evening at 5-30 p.m. found the lock missing. On entering the room he discovered that a trunk was forced open and ornaments missing.

Bhagwandas Davraj, an insurance broker residing at Malharwadi, reports to the police the theft of ornaments, cash and an embroidered sari of the total value of Rs. 615. He locked the room and left for Ghatkoper on the 13th instant. When his son returned to Bombay the next day, he was surprised to find the rear doors forced open and safes and a trunk also broken.

CORONER'S COURT.

"TIRED OF LIFE."

Balu Kalidas, a Hindu (30), was seen by a sweeper coming from a sweeper's lane at Bunyan Road, on Monday at about 7 in the morning with his head bleeding. As he was staggering and unable to walk the sweeper lent him a helping hand and took him to a tea-shop. Subsequently he was taken to J. J. Hospital by a police constable. On examination at the hospital it was discovered that he had wounds and scratches on the abdomen and on the head. He was operated upon, but in the opinion of the surgeon, the man died of pneumonia with which he was suffering for a long time. On admission to the hospital the man admitted that he was ailing from pneumonia and being tired of life, had tried to put an end to his life by stabbing and breaking his head with a stone. Seeing these attempts having failed, he as a last resort threw himself out of the window of his room.

At an inquest held over his body on Wednesday a verdict of death by pneumonia was recorded, although the deceased had inflicted injuries, the injuries had nothing to do with his death.

ANOTHER CASE OF OPIUM POISONING.

A verdict of death by opium poisoning was recorded at an inquest held over the body of Sheik Umar Abdul Gafoor, a sowar in the Bombay Mounted Police.

The evidence showed that the deceased was attached to the Byculla Police Lines. He was complaining of illness since the 7th instant. He was in hospital since the 7th to the 10th instant. On the 12th instant he again complained of illness. He said he had stomach ache, but did not wish to go to the hospital. At midnight information was received by his superior Risaldar that the deceased was very unwell. The Risaldar ordered him to be removed to the Police Hospital where it was found that he had taken opium.

The Police Surgeon who made a post-mortem examination found a quantity of dark brown substance in his stomach smelling of opium.

PROF. WELINKER ON WORLD TOUR

Prof. N. G. Welinker, M.A., LL.B. once a most popular figure among the student world and now a Professor in the Osmania University, Deccan Hyderabad, left Bombay by the L.T. S.S. "Geneva" on a world tour. He has been invited as a delegate to attend the International Conference of education from all parts of the world, which is to meet in Edinburgh, and also the Centenary of the Unitarian Church in London. After travelling extensively on the Continent he proposes to proceed to America and deliver a series of lectures on the works of the world-renowned poet Rabindranath Tagore. Many friends gathered on Tuesday night to wish a happy voyage to Prof. Welinker at the house of Mr. B. S. Turkhad, where there were present Hon. Justice Mr. Mirza and Mrs. Mirza, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Chatterji, Capt. Bose, Dr. Miss Jirad, Dr. Miss Navrange, Mr. and Mrs. Talcherkar, Dr. Miss Turkhad, Mrs. Binodini N. Welinker, Dr. and Mrs. Vazkar, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Dr. Prabhakar, Mr. and Mrs. Madgaokar, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Nicambe and many others.

On Wednesday morning there was a large number of his friends and relatives present to wish him God-speed.

SPORTING NEWS

TENNIS IN DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Apl. 13.

The Tournament is progressing well and drawing large crowds of spectators on the several courts. They are seen looking anxiously into the programmes with a view to select matches they like to witness and going from court to court. A number of matches were played on the 10th, 11th and 12th and many of them were well contested. In the Open Doubles Coimbtore and Kamat beat their opponents in the first three rounds and thus booked themselves for the finals. The pair has been rather lucky in the draws. Among the competitors the College students deserve special mention. When not playing themselves they are seen keenly watching the games of experienced players. Idgungi and Gavatonde have good style and play with confidence. Arur is a dashing player. B. K. Kulkarni is steady but slow. In the Open Doubles Idgungi and Arur were pitched against the two seasoned players Dhopeshwerker and Sawkar and although were defeated gave a tough fight to their opponents.

The following were the results of the matches:—

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

Open Doubles:—J. V. Gavatonde and Tagarse beat Venikar and Raghvendrarao 6. 3, 6. 3. Coimbtore and Kamat beat Kabad and Venikar 6. 3, 6. 3; Ford and Tapner beat Apte and Chavan 3. 6; 8, 6; 6, 4. Dhopeshwerker and Sawkar beat Idgungi and Arur D. V. 6. 1; 6. 2.

Handicap Doubles:—Mangalvedikar and Saldabha beat Arur S.S. and Shevade 6, 2; 6, 2.

11th.

Open Singles:—B.S. Sawkar beat K. S. Desai scratched. Dhopeshwerker beat L. Sawkar 6. 1; 6. 2; Reynolds beat B. L. Patil 6. 1; 6. 2.

Open Doubles:—Coimbtore and Kamat beat Ford and Tapner 6. 2; 6. 4; Monteath and Shevade beat Nurgundker and Dixit 6. 3; 5. 7; 6. 2.

Handicap Singles:—Arur D. V. beat B.B. Desai 6. 2; 6. 4; Idgungi beat Jopalker 6. 2; 6. 4; Wadiar beat Sorley 6. 1; 6. 4; I. V. Gavatonde beat G. V. Kulkarni 6. 4; 6. 4.

12th.

Open Doubles:—Coimbtore and Kamat beat J. V. Gavatonde and Tagarse 6. 2; 6. 1.

Handicap Singles:—B. K. Kulkarni beat K. S. Desai 6. 0; 6. 1; Arur D. V. beat Idgungi 7. 5; 7. 9; 6. 1.

Handicap Doubles:—Karigowda and G. V. Kulkarni beat Kharker and Sawkar B. S. 6. 2; 6. 4; Monteath and Reynolds beat Dhopeshwerker and Dedaker 6. 4; 6. 3; Coimbtore and B. K. Kulkarni beat Dixit and Yatgeri 6. 1; 6. 1.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Apl. 14.

The following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 2, West Bromwich nil; Huddersfield 2, Bury nil; Leeds 2, Bolton 1; West ham 6, Sheffield United 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City 1, Blackpool nil; Coventry 1, Clapton Orient nil; Fulham 1, Barnsley 2; Leicester nil, Southampton nil.

The match between South Shields and Hull was not played.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—Bristol Rovers 1, Reading nil; Merthyr nil, Watford 1; Northampton 1, Queen's Park Rangers nil; Norwich nil, Southend 1; Newport 2, Charlton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section):—Doncaster 1, Nelson 1; Halifax 1, Darlington 1; Raochdale 2, New Brighton nil; Rotherham 1, Southport 5; Tranmere 2, Wigan 3; Chesterfield 2, Grimsby nil.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON Apl. 14.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Bristol 5, London Welsh 6; Exeter 6 Moseley 13; Mountain Ash 14, Birmingham 3; Neath 10, Abertillery 5; Pontypool 12, Cross Keys 3; Swansea 6, Maesteg 3; Cardiff 17, Northern 11; Newport 15, Barbarians 10; Bath 10, Leicester 10; Waterloo 16, North of Ireland 12; Cinderford 3, Gloucester 5.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR MARCH.

LONDON, Apl 14

The Board of Trade returns for March show that imports amounted to £112,861,000, and exports to £70,308,000, being increases respectively of £2,713,000 and £973,000, compared with those for February.—Reuter's Special.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY.

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Two matches were played this afternoon in connection with the Beighton Hockey Tournament. The results were as follows:

Rangers beat Sporting Union by 4 goals to nil and E. B. Railway beat Sibpur College by 3 goals to nil.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 15.

In the share market jutes opened at the previous days quotations and owing to bear selling rates in most cases eased off especially as buyers were difficult to find. In coals and teas nothing reported during the early session. Later a few dealings were registered. In miscellaneous there were no interesting features calling for any comment except that a latest enquiry for rubber shares seems to be developing. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 67/15, 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 95/4, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 104/10, 6 per cent. Bonds 1928 100/11, do. 1927 101, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 103/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1393.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 103.

Cottons:—Kesoram pref 64.

Jutes:—Auckland 193/8, Clive 45/14, Dalhousie 448/8, Empire 51, Fort Gloster 1,015/8. Howrah 45, Hukumchand ord. 9/7, Kamarhatty 575 Kinnison 1020/8, National 30/8, Sorah pref. 103, Waverley 7.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 3/2, Bokaro and Ramgur 20/8, New Beerbhoom 51, Samla and Kendra 9/4, Sendra 16, South Karanpura 10/2.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Galvanizing 2, Steel Products 1/4 Burma Finance and Mining 3/12, Murree Brewery 120.

Tea Companies:—Narnitty 18/4, Orang 11/12, Singell 82

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven eighth pence.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The members of the Independent Party in the Legislative Assembly and their illustrious leader, Mr. Jinnah, have always displayed a most dignified attitude in the House and never indulged in vilifying the Swarajists or showing a spirit of hostility against them. But some of the misguided zealots amongst the Swarajists are making an exhibition of the same bad taste and bad manners in public speeches as they did in the Assembly during the last Delhi session. Their attitude towards the Independent Party is simply disgraceful and highly unbecoming the position of a responsible body. We worked in co-operation with them nearly on all important questions and when we had to differ from them it was because we found it against the real interest of the country to subscribe to their futile policy of ineffective obstruction. We bear no ill-feeling or ill-will against them and will again join hands with them when they are not absurd and inconsistent. We fully realise the fact that united we stand and divided we fall. The Independent Party has always been actuated by the motives of high patriotism and has invariably kept the good of the country in their forefront. No doubt, the Government of India Act of 1919 has given the country a sham and highly defective constitution, but if the Independents were in a majority in the Assembly, probably they would have been in a better position to make the best of the worst Constitution. Under the present circumstances the Swarajists would not allow them to do any constructive work and it is to the credit of the Independents and their cool-headed and invincible leader, that under the most unfavourable conditions they have achieved a certain amount of success in saving the country both from the destructive hands of the bureaucracy and the equally destructive policy of the Swarajists. It is the Swaraj Party and not the Independents which is following the policy of the dog in the manger. They will not do any constructive work themselves and will not allow the Independents to have their own way. Their venerable leader announced in the Assembly, more than once, that they were there either to mend the present system of Government or to end it, but they have done absolutely nothing to mend the system as yet, and it is not in their power to end it even if they seriously wished to do so. Their only achievement is that they are past-masters in using abusive and offensive language both against the Government and the Independent Party. And there is always a keen competition amongst themselves for securing the first position in the art of tall-talking and abusing others.

I can very well understand the position of the No-Changers. They consider the present constitution as totally unworkable and therefore they abstain from taking any part in its working, theirs is no doubt a perfectly clear and dignified attitude and all honour is due to them for the strength of their convictions. But I am quite unable to understand the position of the Swarajists in the Legislative bodies, they are neither bird nor beast and their whole programme is inconsistent and self-contradictory.

They style the present government as satanic, still they co-operate with that Government in passing many legislative measures. Not only this, but they also sit on Standing Committees and select committees and lend their full support to measures proposed by the Government. In the Assembly they would cry at the top of their voices that they had nothing to do with this abominable Government yet they would privately try to secure posts and offices for their sons, nephews and relatives under the same Government and through the help of the individuals forming the component parts of the 'steel frame.'

They welcome a trip to England at the expenses of the satanic government but would not vote to pass the Finance Bill which provides money for the trip. Surely the world is still full of wonders yet unknown.—Yours etc.,

MAHOMED YAKUB.
Member Legislative Assembly.
Moradabad.

LOKMANYA COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the Lokmanya Committee writes from Trichur:—

"As a result of Mahatmaji's recent visit to Kerala a new Committee known as the 'Lokmanya Committee,' Trichur, S. India has been formed under the patronage of Rev. Mr. C. F. Andrews. The Committee consists of eight members including the President, Mr. I. N. Menon, B.A. (Hons). B. Litt., (Oxford), son of His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., and G.C.I.E., The ex-Maharaja of Cochin; Vice-President, Brahmasri Kurur Narayanan Namboodiripad, Treasurer, Mr. E. Sankara Raja, B.A., and Secretary Mr. P. W. Sebastian.

The main object of the Committee is the elevation of the Depressed Classes of Kerala in general and Pulayas, Parayas and Nayadis in particular. The first thing that the Committee means to do is to impart education to those classes, literary, industrial, technical and agricultural, to improve their personal, economic and social condition. Special attention will be given to provide with all facilities for training them in the cultivation of cotton, carding, spinning and weaving. Immediate efforts will be made to eradicate the evil of drink by way of propaganda."

"SATURDAY PICTORIAL."

A NEW BOMBAY WEEKLY.

Yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Mr. R. Venkatram declared himself as the keeper of the "Public Opinion Press", situate at the Great Western Building, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also as the Printer and Publisher of an English Illustrated Weekly newspaper entitled "The Saturday Pictorial." The paper will be edited by Mr. Venkatram and will be issued every Saturday morning.

BAWLA'S WILL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

MUMTAZ GETS ONE LAKH.

Yesterday at the High Court, the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah ordered that the Letters of Administration be granted to Rukhiabai mother of the late Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla.

Rukhiabai, widow of Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim made a petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the estate of Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla, her son who died on 12th January 1925 leaving a will dated the 12th January 1925. Mr. Abdul Sakoor Haji Rahimtoolah and others filed a caveat against this petition.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the Petitioner.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Bahadurjee and Mr. Dalvi instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. Bhagvati instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai & Co. appeared for 2nd and 3rd defendants.

Mr. J. H. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand & Wadia appeared for Mumtaz Begum in support of the petition.

MUMTAZ'S "LOCUS STANDI."

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on behalf of the 1st defendant objected to the appearance of Mumtaz Begum on the ground that she was not a party to the suit and that therefore she had no *locus standi* and in any event as she was supporting the petitioner it was unnecessary for her to appear for her interests if any would be fully represented.

Mr. J. H. Vakil, in reply, contended that he was entitled to appear on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. She was a legatee under the will of the late Abdul Kadar Bawla and under the English practice, a legatee was entitled to appear. A judgment of the Court on the testamentary side was a judgment binding upon all the parties interested whether they were parties to the suit or not. Further it was clear that a legatee was entitled to appear to prevent the possibility of a collusion between executors of a will and caveators.

The Hon. the Advocate-General also supported Mr. J. H. Vakil. He stated that citations had been sent to all the legatees who were entitled to appear if they so chose.

His Lordship disallowed the objection and noted the appearance of Mr. J. H. Vakil for Mumtaz Begum.

PETITIONER'S CASE.

The case of the Ptitioner was that the deceased Abdul Kadar Bawla was attacked murderously on the evening of 12th January 1925 near Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Garden at Cumballa Hill while he was going along the road in his motor car.

He was taken to the J. J. Hospital at about 8 p.m. He was first taken into the casualty Room from where he was removed to a Ward, called the Preparation Ward. Where preparations were made prior to the performance of an operation on him. In the Preparation Ward the deceased wanted a statement to be taken down and with that view he called Sergeant Watkins near him. Then he dictated the following statement which Watkins wrote down in his diary. The statement taken down by Watkins was "I want to give Rs. 1,00,000 to my mother and every thing else to my mother except Rs. 1,00,000 to my Mumtaz."

The Police Sergeant by mistake put six zeros instead of five to represent Rs. 1 lakh in figures and when he found out his mistake he scratched the last zero in each of the figures representing one lakh. The Sergeant put his initials near the figures, read out the words to the deceased who thereafter signed the paper.

It was submitted on behalf of the Petitioner that the deceased at the time he dictated his will was in sound and disposing state of mind. It was true that he was mortally wounded but at the time he dictated his will he was quite conscious. It was also submitted that by the first word "I want to give Rs. 1,00,000 to my mother" the deceased clearly meant Mumtaz Begum. The deceased had left at his death properties of the value of about Rs. 15 lakhs. The Petitioner was the residuary legatee under the will and she prayed for Letters of Administration with the will annexed.

COUNTER-CLAIM.

Three relatives of the deceased filed their caveat. They stated that the deceased left as his next of kin his mother the petitioner and these caveators who were the three sons of the paternal uncle of the deceased. The deceased Bawla died under circumstances which made them believe that the deceased was not in a sound and disposing state of mind at the time he was alleged to have made the will and they desired that the will should be proved in a solemn form.

On behalf of the Petitioner three witnesses were called. They were Police Sargeant Watkins, who wrote out the will and who was in charge of all the wounded persons, Miss Payne, who was the nurse in charge of the Preparation Ward where the deceased Bawla was taken, and Dr. Hayter, the Assistant House Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

After taking the evidence his Lordship was satisfied that the deceased had made the will and that he was in a sound and disposing state of the mind at the time of his dictating the said will.

His Lordship accordingly ordered that Letters of Administration with the will annexed be granted to the petitioner.

His Lordship further directed that the costs of the three defendants and also the costs of Mumtaz Begum should come out of the estate.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1925.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN LABOUR.

The deputation of the representatives of Indian Labour to the International Labour Conference brings into relief not merely a vital, though neglected, problem of social economy but also the entire question of the relation of Indian Labour to the method of international action for the standardisation of the condition of labour. The attitude of those who sympathise with Labour's struggle for the assertion of human rights against the claims of profit has been more misrepresented than disproved in this country and hence at the meeting held on Tuesday to wish *bon voyage* to Mr. Joshi and Mr. Chamanlal, who are proceeding to Geneva, Mr. Devadhar explained the motives which prompt social workers—an explanation, which though needlessly apologetic in tone, was distinctly opportune. No sensible worker in the cause of Labour believes that we should upset the industrial system in order to eradicate the horrors of industrialism; but the panicky complaints of the capitalists that labour legislation is proceeding at such a precipitant pace as to impair the efficiency of the industrial organisation simply at the dictation of the Geneva taddists has no justification in reality. As Mr. Devadhar rightly pointed out, a nation which makes the efficiency and well-being of its workers its primary concern would be stronger and not weaker in every department of industrial energy. But the desirability of international action for equalising the standards of work and payment is still a matter of dispute in this country. The main responsibility for this feeling of suspicion and misgiving in regard to any organisation of European Powers that, from its nature is calculated to interfere in the domestic affairs of industrially backward countries, is, of course, the Government's. By its denial of fiscal autonomy and its exploitation of the economic resources of the country in the interests of British capital, it has aroused a nationalism which shuns economic internationalism as a delusion and a snare; and consequently the activities of the International Labour Office are regarded as part of a dark plot to glean valuable industrial information and to obviate serious competition by saddling incipient industries with initial disabilities under the guise of humanitarianism.

If we had a national government which was straightforward and unconcerned with the maintenance of alien interests in handling industrial issues, we would have less of this atmosphere of sullen dislike of international conventions and regulations. But there is no reason why workers should suffer because of this fundamental political bias. If the object of international action is the prevention of underselling and dumping, that is, the safeguarding of European industries, obviously such action is not solely desirable in the interests of labour and national considerations are not irrelevant: but if the purpose be to protect foreign workers from sweating and raise the common level of life of Labour we do not see how any objection can be taken to it by those who demand Swaraj in the interests of the masses. The efficacy of the existing organisation and methods of the International Labour Office, particularly in relation to the character of representation and power of the Indian delegates, is, however, another question. Mr. Joshi, in his speech, emphasised the limitations of the benefits to be derived from International Conferences owing to the fact that every improvement in Labour conditions in India has to obtain a legal basis and governmental sanction. Some time ago, Mr. Baptista exposed in these columns the scant courtesy and inadequate rights accorded to Indian delegates by the Labour Conference as well as the Government of India's own half-hearted sympathy and halting attitude towards them. From a statement submitted by Sir Bhupendra Mitter in reply to Mr. Chamanlal, showing the effect given to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Conferences, it appears that on such important questions as those of unemployment and agricultural labour and even on such a minor but no less vital matter as that of the use of white lead in painting, the Government have either not ratified the Convention or Recommendation or have taken no action at all: we all remember how Sir Atul Chatterjee was unaware of even the existence of unemployment in India. Nor is this all. Like the reports of the Fiji and Kenya Committees which adorn the dusty archives of the secretariat so as to prevent vilgar eyes prying on them, the Government do not think it necessary to publish the reports from their representatives of the International Labour Conferences for which the tax-payer pays but whose work he has no means of appraising. Moreover, as Mr. Joshi in a question suggested, without, of course, eliciting any answer from Sir Bhupendra, the Government delegates are said to make criticisms about the conduct of the Labour representatives behind their back. That is how they justify their claim to the "trusteeship" of the masses.

Nor is the industrial condition within the country at all satisfactory. There are manifestations of labour unrest all over the country largely, no doubt, as a consequence of the prevailing industrial depression; while there is, for example, a big strike of railway employees in the North, and Calcutta and Lucknow are also involved in strikes, Bombay mill-owners in sheer despair at the continuance of the Cotton Excise Duty contemplate another raid on the wages of their employees. The strike on the North Western Railway has dragged on for more than a fortnight and so long as the State is not democratised, it makes little difference to the worker whether a railway is nationalised or not, since the bureaucrats step into the place of directors and the administration remains as unresponsive as before; at present, the workers are maintaining an unequal struggle against a corporation that employs what in European countries would be called "blacklegs" to break the strike and as picketting is not to be legalised even under the new trade union legislation, what has been proclaimed as the "passive resistance" of the workers has few chances of effecting pressure on the employing agency. Besides the claim of the employers, in Calcutta as elsewhere, that they would deal with their own men and have nothing to do with "outsiders" is quite unjust since the case of Labour, illiterate and unorganisted as it is, can be more effectively presented by men of education chosen to do so than by a worker who would be "victimised" for taking a lead on behalf of the wage-earners. Mr. Joshi observed that the lesson of Geneva should be applied to India. These International Conferences seek to solve industrial problems through deliberations and agreements in which the representatives of Labour and Capital as well as of Government participate. But in India the Government are apathetic and bestir themselves promptly only to relieve the "sweated" condition of the Civil Service; as for the employers, their want of foresight and of generosity, conspicuous in more than one instance, has created a bitterness that sooner or later may find a disastrous outlet; labour is too ill-organised and powerless to pursue a bold or clear-cut policy for its defence; the public lost in its own particular woes, is not moved by the desperate signs of labour discontent. Collective deliberation is hence the sovereign remedy, as Mr. Joshi suggests, and it cannot be applied too early; the duty of the Government is not to suppress, but to foresee industrial disputes and to devise and set in motion an efficient machinery of publicity. Otherwise, all sections will have to endure industrial strifes and industrial dislocation.

BACK-GROUND OF HISTORY.

Referring to the prospects of intercommunal unity, Mahatma Gandhi interviewed by our representative the other day declared that he was inclined to leave the question to work itself out. He added: "There are some diseases which, medical men tell us, are best left alone. The more they are pampered, the worse they become. This communal trouble appears just now to have developed that character." The declaration has been wrung out of Gandhiji more through sorrow than despair at the lamentable pass to which Hindu-Muslim relations have reached. For, dark as the prospect appears to be there is no cause for despair. What has happened to-day is that both the communities, or rather the warring sections among them, seem to have lost the sense of proportion which would bring home to them at once the folly of indulging in an internecine struggle while the country expects them to do the duty of ending their common slavery, and the fact that the destiny of India has been, throughout the centuries, working itself out, blending the heterogeneous elements of her population into a harmonious whole and creating unity in diversity. It is heartening to take note of this historical background in these days when the state of Hindu-Muslim relations is apt to drive one almost to despair. Dr. Pramathnath Bose in his brochure on Hindu-Muslim Unity (published by R. P. Mitra and Son, Calcutta) draws attention to this pleasant historical back-ground to the present distressing picture of intercommunal bitterness. The first half of the brochure is devoted to a historical survey of the relations, between Hindus and Muslims during the pre-British period of Indian history, while in the latter half Dr. Bose analyses the evils which Western education and Western modes of habit and thought have brought to this country and his diagnosis of the present malady of communal squabbles and communal mistrust from which this country suffers is mainly based upon his contention that "our social atmosphere is saturated with bitterness, jealousy and hatred and that the efforts of the political nation-builders of India instead of mitigating have tended rather to aggravate the evil." How they could have mitigated it in their quest for political freedom, the writer does not explain, but he assures us "that the only effective remedy for the present fulminant form of Hindu-Muslim conflict, and for various other evils which not only we but all civilized mankind are suffering from at present, would be to retrace our steps from the path of Western Civilisation, and go back to simple rural life and cottage industry." The Edward Carpenters of Europe and America will endorse the author's views about rural life and cottage industry, but to us in India this retracing our steps from the path of modern Civilization so as to eliminate communal strife appears to be a difficult process. Industrial India is sure to laugh at the suggestion, and even those whose faith in the Charkha is invincible will not readily accept it as a solution of the Hindu-Muslim difficulty. Dr. Bose's pamphlet is, however, of great interest because of the wealth of historical illustration in which it abounds, showing us that under Mogul rule, except during the regime of Aurangzeb, the relations between the two communities were cordial. Even under Aurangzeb those relations were strained only as between the governing classes in each community. The masses as a whole, the peasants who sowed and reaped while the military castes fought and conquered and territories changed hands, remained unaffected to a very great extent from communal bitterness, although it raised its head in the Deccan during the declining years of Aurangzeb's career. It is comforting to read that a document exists in the State Library at Bhopal in which Baber gives excellent advice to his son Humayun. "In particular refrain from the slaughter of cows, which will help you to obtain a hold on the hearts of the people of India." So exhorts the wise old king and it appears he was not quite unaware of the danger of using blunter methods even in those days in India in propagating the faith of the Prophet. "The propagation of Isam will be better carried on with the sword of love and obligation than with the sword of oppression." The wise policy of Babar was perfected in the next two reigns, and even so late as in the days of Alivardikhan and Suraj-ud-dowlah, Hindu statesmen could be governors and prime ministers.

Notes of the Day.

The French Premiership.

The critical nature of France's financial position is reflected in the difficulty of securing a successor of M. Herriot. The financial situation is one which calls for radical remedies and not palliatives and the remedies consist chiefly in a demand for heavy financial sacrifice by the French people. Such remedial measures cannot be undertaken by any Government without the support of the legislature. In the Chamber the Socialist Party hold the key position. They did not join M. Herriot's Government, but they were pledged to support it. It is obvious that the successor of M. Herriot if he is to retain office long must have a similar pledge extended to him. M. Briand sought to commit the Socialists to support his Government by inducing them to join his Cabinet. But where M. Herriot failed last year, M. Briand could not expect to succeed. The Socialists will not join a Cabinet if they are not in a position of dominance in it. Nor will they support a Government without a price. Their price is that the financial policy of the Government must approximate their own. Next to M. Herriot, of all the leaders of the Left bloc M. Painleve is the only one who is in a position to "deliver the goods" so far as the Socialists are concerned. He has been assured the support of the Socialists and on this assurance he has accepted office. As he has been working with M. Herriot, he will continue the policy of the latter.

A New Alsace-Lorraine.

The German papers are giving a remarkable welcome to a book by Sir Robert Donald entitled "A Danger Spot in Europe" in which he relates his experiences of the French administration of the Saar. In the "Deutsche Zukunft" appears a particularly well-informed appreciation of the book. The paper points out that the Allies have allowed the creation of a new Alsace-Lorraine in a part of Germany "the very thing Lloyd George wanted to avoid." But the German writer goes on to remark in his review of Sir Robert Donald's book: "That is the way of the Allies. President Wilson dreamt of a new Jerusalem and in Palestine the Allies have created a State which instead of bringing holy peace is leading towards bitter exhibitions of race hatred." He adds that the French administration of the Saar, will be an invitation for a continued exhibition of national hatred, and, quoting Sir Robert Donald's book in support, he points out how propaganda and spying have made the life of the German citizen absolutely miserable in the Saar basin. The Germans will particularly appreciate a character-sketch of Monsieur Rault, the French head of the Saar administration, who was formerly the Prefect of Lyon. A long extract from it is translated by the "Deutsche Zukunft." Rault is, one finds, "a capable official of a super-bureaucratic type. Once a prefect, always a prefect. He believes in contralising authority. He has already centralised into his hands all the important functions of Government. He has colleagues, but he ignores them. He issues orders and expects them to ratify those orders as a matter of course." Perhaps the description will not be found quite unfamiliar in India also!!

Duty of Tenants.

The Rent Act Amendment Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir during the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council is a measure that mocks the hardships of tenants. It seeks to give some relief to tenants of residential buildings. But what it gives with one hand it almost takes away with the other, while the tenants of business premises have been cast to the tender mercies of greedy landlords. Only a strong and persistent agitation on the part of the tenants will secure the redress of their wrongs. Their cause is just. But the justice of a cause is not always a guarantee of its success. The justice of the cause has to be vindicated and it can only be vindicated by organised effort. The Bombay Rent Act Committee is charged with the duty of making such effort. It cannot perform its duty without the co-operation and financial support of the tenants. We trust, therefore, that the appeal which Mr. Maneckji Kawasji Patel has made for funds will evoke immediate and satisfactory response from tenants.

Aristocracy Yields to Plutocracy.

Writing about two recent very popular plays "The Vortex" and "Spring Cleaning," a writer in the "New Leader" says that they illustrate the rapid, luxurious, dissolute senseless and immoral life about which we have recently been learning through the scandals which fill our daily papers and that "those scandals are proof enough that the types represented are not invented, nor even exaggerated, except in so far as they are compressed by the exigencies of the stage." The writer proceeds: "Extravagant living, dissipation, and social profligacy have far outstripped anything of the kind in pre-war days—not only in degree but in extent. Fast slipping into a backwater, the aristocracy are ceasing to lead. They had in their day a certain standard to keep up. many of them had distinction and some of them a sense of public service. There was often great beauty in their homes, and their tradition, though fast mouldering, had in it a certain fragrance of romance and a memory of past brilliance. But they are dropping out of the picture, and, in their place, aggressively to the fore, we find a growing plutocracy using the old aristocracy where they can, parading them and making fools of them. This plutocracy is entirely without distinction, without taste, without culture, vulgarly luxurious and utterly heartless. Capitalist industrialism was bound in time to throw up this scum to the top. It makes the fight easier for us. The plutocrat may be able to buy a man's labour, but he cannot buy his affection, and decent public opinion recoils from the idea of society being debauched by rich parvenus and unscrupulous commercials."

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSIONS.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR, M.L.C.)

IV.

In order to afford the non-official members an opportunity to discuss the departments which were left undiscussed last year owing to want of time, this year the officials made demands for grants for the different departments in an inverted order; that is to say, instead of demanding the grants from the beginning, they did so from the end, for which the non-officials must really feel thankful to them.

The motions for the reductions or omissions of grants, suggested by the different members, numbered in all over 600. Some members appeared to have an inordinate desire to suggest cuts, and a still more insatiable thirst for making long-winded speeches; or to use the expression current in lobbies, they appeared to have been afflicted by "tongue—diarrhoea." The result was that even this year all the departments could not be debated upon. It is hoped that next year the members will concentre all their attention only upon the bigger cuts and such smaller cuts as involve some principles.

Argument of Invectives.

Ordinarily, it is very few cuts that evoke a lively discussion, and this year was no exception to this general rule. The Bombay Development Scheme, photo-copying system of registered documents, the Civil Works, the neglect of industries, the contract given to a foreign Company for supplying the Natal coal to the Sukkur Barrage in preference to the Bengal coal, the educational policy of Government, the preferential treatment given to the European sergeants at Bombay, were some of the subjects upon which both the sides of the House freely dealt out blows upon each other. At times the officials were so much non-plussed and came off so much worse in the debate that they had had to fall back upon the last argument of the defeated, namely, the argument of invectives. Of course, the whole brunt of this debate fell upon the Swarajists and Independents, and they cheerfully bore it. In the majority of the divisions the non-Brahmins and Sind bloc stepped into the Government lobby. This was particularly noticeable in the case of the division on the photo-copying system as several non-Brahmins themselves had sent in resolutions for its abolition, and yet ultimately they voted for it.

The Minister for Education and his policy came in for a good deal of criticism at the hands of the Swarajists and Independents. They clearly proved that he was animated in the administration of the Education Department by no other feeling than the one of pushing anyhow the claims of the Non-Brahmins even at the cost of efficiency and that in other matters he was but a willing tool in the hands of his white colleague and subordinates. The ignorance that he betrayed in regard to some of the most important matters relating to the departments in his charge was simply pitiable. The defence that he offered on his behalf was so weak that it seemed clear that he hardly knew what he was charged with and what he was saying in its refutation. The end was still more pitiable. In the midst of his speech he completely broke down, as he had practically nothing substantial and cogent to say in his defence.

The total of the cuts effected in this year's Budget came to about 40 lakhs. The defeat of the Stamp Bill and the withdrawal of the Court Fees Bill meant a saving of about 36 lakhs per year. In all the Budget was cut down by 75 lakhs; and every impartial observer will have to give credit therefor to no other than the Swarajya Party and its associates.

The Muddiman Report.

In the course of the 12 days allotted for making the demands for grants, the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee was out. Naturally it supplied an occasion for making a motion for the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing it, and Mr. Jayakar rightly utilized it. The Government Benches did not take any part therein. The several members, who had had their say on the Report, showed how it did not deserve even the value of the paper on which it was written.

The Excise Policy.

The Government by their Resolution No. 982/24 dated 12th February 1924 declared their Excise policy. It is a pretty long Resolution covering eight foolscap pages of closely printed matter. But it can be summed up in the words of the Resolution itself in the following sentences: "They (Government) are therefore pleased to accept the recommendation of the Committee and to declare that the ultimate object of their Excise policy is total prohibition. Government, however, realize that it would be impossible for them to pursue this policy to its goal unless the gap which it would create in the Provincial finances is gradually filled by revenue from other sources. Moreover, the successful carrying out of the policy would require that during its earlier stages at least the strength of the Excise Department should be adequately increased in order to see that the policy is not nullified by an increased use of illicit liquor or drugs." The goal of total prohibition set out in this Resolution is hedged in by so many reservations and limitations as practically to negative all the force thereof. It is really a wonder how the Excise Minister could give sanction to a Resolution which would only result in strengthening instead of weakening the hands of the Government, so far as the present Excise policy is concerned and which would not advance the cause of prohibition even by a jot. I am sure that had not the statutory period out of the 12 days expired before the demands for the Excise Depart-

(Continued on page 10.)

FRENCH CABINET.

MR. PAINLEVE ASKED TO FORM.

SOCIALISTS' SUPPORT ASSURED.

PARIS, April 14.

President Doumergue has asked M. Painleve to form a Cabinet. M. Painleve has promised to give his answer tomorrow after consultation with his friends.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS' SUPPORT.

M. PAINLEVE ACCEPTS TASK.

PARIS, April 15.

M. Painleve received to-day a delegation of the National Specialist Council, which assured him support identical to that given to M. Herriot.

A Havas Agency message says:—M. Painleve has accepted to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

M. PAINLEVE.

Who is entrusted with forming a Cabinet, M. Briand having given up the job in despair.

LATE LORD RAWLINSON.

TO BE INTERRED AT TRENT.

LONDON, April. 14.

It is announced that the funeral service for Lord Rawlinson will be held at St. Margaret's Westminster, on 25th April after which the funeral procession will convey the body to Waterloo. The interment will take place privately at Trent.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

DR. J. S. SARGENT ARTIST.

LONDON, April 15.

Dr. John Singer Sargent, artist, is dead.—Reuter's Special.

Dr. John Singer Sargent R.A. R.S.W., Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon) Hon. LL.D. (Cantab) was a renowned Portrait painter. Having studied in Italy and France and under Carolus Duran, he exhibited his portraits first at Salon in 1879 and since then exhibited continually at Salon and the Acadamy. Among his drawings were Ellen Terry and Joseph Chamberlain.)

"TACOMA MARU" CATCHES FIRE.

DAMAGE, 7000 COTTON BALES.

LONDON, April 15.

A message from Kobe says:—

The Japanese steamer "Tacoma Maru" from Bombay caught fire in the port in numbers one and two holds which were flooded. The fire is under control. It is estimated that the damage will be 7,000 bales of cotton.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT.

MADRAS, Apl. 15.

The City Intelligence Department filed charge sheet to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Edwin Whitley, an Anglo-Indian aged thirty and Baker employed in the Perambur Workshops and Mrs. Baker charging them with being members of a criminal conspiracy to cheat the Field Controller, Poona, in respect of a sum of Rs. 323. It is alleged that in June 1924 Mrs. Baker falsely represented to the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, that she was the mother Whitley, an ex-soldier and thereby dishonestly induced the Field Controller to pay Rs 323 special parental allowance due on account of Whitley.

All the three accused were present in the court to-day and are on bail.

The case is posted for hearing on 28th instant.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

Budapest, April 14.—The local milling industry is resuming rice husking business which the war had interrupted. Three mills recently husked 200 wagon loads for which Indian and Burmese rice was exclusively bought as the export of unhusked Italian rice is prohibited.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON KING.

BULGARIAN OUTRAGE

GENERAL KILLED.

SOFIA, Apl. 15.

A motor car in which King Boris was travelling to Sofia was ambushed outside the city yesterday by an Agrarian-Communist band which fusilladed the Royal party killing two attendants and wounding the chauffeur. His Majesty escaped uninjured. Troops are present scouring the countryside in search of the assailants.—Reuter.

GENERAL GHORGHIEFF ASSASSINATED.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

SOFIA, Apl. 15.

A second outrage occurred in Sofia, last evening, when General Ghorghieff, a member of the Chamber and leader of the movement for the overthrow of the Stambouliski Government, was assassinated outside his residence.—Reuter.

MARWARIS AND HINDU SABHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

A crowded public meeting of the Sanatandharmists of Calcutta was held on the 13th in the Hall of Vishudanand Vidyalaya under the presidency of Pandit Dindayal Sharma. The Sanatandharmists of Calcutta had gathered there to express their differences with the Hindu Mahasabha. Prominent members of the Marwari community and the upcountry Hindus were present.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This meeting of the orthodox Hindus of Calcutta is of opinion that the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha are opposed to the principles of Sanatandharma and consequently the meeting passes a vote of non-confidence in the Hindusabha.

(2) That it is essential to take up the organisation work of the Sanatandharmists to safeguard their interests.

(3) That the Sanatan Dharmists are requested to utilize the major portion of their money spent on unnecessary pursuits in education and protection of Varnashramdharma.

(4) Such members of the community as go against the principles of Sanatandharma should be dealt with severely according to the rules of the orthodox Hindu society.

Pandit Dindayal Sharma, the president spoke for an hour explaining the tenets of Sanatandharma and exhorting the audience to stand fast by their religion at any cost and sacrifice. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya also attended the meeting. Kunwar Ganeshsinha announced that the Hindus assembled there were prepared to take up the work of Sanatandharma organisation and the members of the Marwari Association were prepared to collect funds for the Sangathan. He also announced that Messrs. Mangniram Ramkumar Bangar and Baldeodas Rameshwar had made a beginning by subscribing Rs. 11,000 each.

YADAVAS IN CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The Second Session of the All-India Yadava Mahasava was held at Forakhpur, from the 10th to 13th instant, under the distinguished presidency of the great Poona scholar Dr. Khedkar M. D. Hundreds of delegates from all provinces of India attended the sessions. Srimati Gangabai Khedkar, the first Indian lady lecturer in Indian philosophy in Europe and America took part in the proceedings.

The President delivered a very learned speech. The teachings of the Gita formed special gift of the Yadavas to the world. This ancient race once attained highest material, political, moral and spiritual eminence because it took its stand on the Gita. He gave illuminating analysis of the principles of the Gita and showed how India's present downfall was due to her departure from the sublime eternal teachings of the Lord. The Gita assured social stability and equality to all. Time was not distant when the Yadavas would again show the true path to the world. Swaraj to be stable said the President must be freed from Brahmanical dominance and must be based on equality of castes and communities.

Resolutions were passed calling upon the necessity of all Yadavas to unite, spread of education and abolition of early marriages.

SANSKRIT SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Apl. 15.

Great preparations are being made for the coming All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan to be held on 18th 19th and 20th April under the presidentship of Maha Mahopadhyaya Pandit Jaidewa Misra, Vaiyakaran Kesree, of the Hindoo University. Lodging arrangements have been made for delegates in a local dharmsals. The Sammelan will be held at Sree Marwaree Vidyalaya, Nayaganj. Volunteers will be found at the O. and R. Railway and the E. I. Railway stations. Even Sanskrit-knowing and Sahitya Rasik man is requested to grace the occasion by his presence and try to make the Sammelan a success.

"A BLIND ALLEY."

ESTERN TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS ON STRIKE

GUARANTEE OF PROMOTION DEMANDED.

LONDON, April 15.

Two hundred boy messengers of the Eastern Telegraph Company, London, have struck work on the ground that their employment is in the nature of "blind alley" occupation and demand guarantees of promotion on increase to a maximum wage of 29 shillings and ten pence per week by eight shillings. Strikers have refused to hand in their uniforms and declare they do not intend to surrender their jobs. It is understood that the Company have refused their demands and will dismiss the messengers as a body. Volunteers are delivering messages, which have not been delayed.—Reuter's Special.

REMITTED CONTRIBUTION.

USE IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, April 15.

Enquiries made by the "Free Press of India" in regard to the use to which the Government of Bombay propose to put the sum of Rs. 22 lakhs released by the Government of India by their reduction of the provincial contribution by that amount have elicited the following statement:

"The rejection of one taxation bill and the withdrawal of the other left the Budget with a deficit of 40 lakhs. The remission of 22 lakhs of the Bombay contribution being by way of a windfall could properly be used only to meet non-recurring charges included in the budget. It has accordingly been employed in retaining in the budget such non-recurring items, the bulk of which are in the transferred departments."

This is in contrast with the action of the Madras Government which after repeated declarations of its intentions to use any reduction of provincial contributions for the activities of the transferred departments have come forward with a proposal to use the bulk of Rs. 126 lakhs remitted by the Government of India for debt redemption despite protests of the Ministers.

THE EX-SHAH OF PERSIA.

PRAYERS OFFERED AT PERSIAN CONSULATE.

The Persian Consulate at middle Colaba was the scene of a solemn ceremony on Wednesday when prayers were offered and regret expressed at the death of H. I. M. the Mahomed Ali Mirza Ex-shah of Persia A. representative gathering participated in the ceremony, prominent amongst whom were the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, consuls for Italy, France, Belgium and Portugal, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Malikut Trijjar Mahomed Jafer Shastry Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Haji Ibrahim Musheiri, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Hushan Isphani, Rev. Basil, Mr. D. F. Mulla. Mr. G. K. Nariman, Sheik Mustapha Abdul Latiff, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal and Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abbas.

Mr. D. F. Mulla said, "The occasion which brings us all together has, in my humble opinion, only one abiding significance viz. the transitoriness of all worldly phenomena. It is not for us to refer to the career of H I. M. Mahomed Ali Shah as a ruler or as a private individual. We meet only to mark the historic occasion of his passing away. His demise has significance to us only in that Death levies its toll on every individual and every institution. Neither virtue nor vice, neither justice nor tyranny is exempt from its inexorable embrace.

The present controllers of the destiny of Persia in their enlightened magnanimity and far-sightedness have kept up the worthier traditions of the past and decreed a funeral and mourning for his late Imperial Majesty. Our Persia is the oldest country in the world, connected with hoary institutions like hereditary monarchy and it carries with it a civilisation second to none in refinement and younger than none in point of time. We hope that whatever the future form of the government and personality of its rulers which her sagacious and self sacrificing sons determine for her, the old country may face its responsibilities, both hereditary and fresh, with a united resoluteness, which places the love of the country and love of mankind in general above considerations of circumscribed creedal or parochical import. Long live Persia and her patriotic children.

The Rev. Basil, the Armenian Head Priest on behalf of the Armenians in Persia and in India expressed regret at the death of the ex-Shah of Persia and wished prosperity to the Persian Saltanat.

Haji Shaikh Abul Kassim Najafi, then in Arabic prayed that the soul of the late Shah might rest in peace and wished long life and prosperity to the present Shah Ahmed Ali Shah.

Maniul-Mulk, Consul for Persia, then thanked those present for the trouble they had taken in joining the gathering.

A number of Foreign Consular offices flew flags at half mast on their Consulates for half an hour. The members then dispersed.

ITALIAN AIR TOURISTS.

CALCUTTA, April 15.

In connection with the world tour in a seaplane by two Italian officers information has reached here that both the officers belong to the Royal Italian Air Force, Lt. Col. Francesco De Pinedo being the pilot and Marescillo Ernesto Campanelli, mechanic. They intend to fly from Rome to Tokyo and will take the seacoast line. In India they will visit Karachi, Bombay, Cocanada and Calcutta. From Calcutta they will fly to Rangoon and then to Penang and Singapore.—A. P.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

EXPECTED TO SPREAD

LEADERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

LAHORE, April 15.

The North Western Railway strike situation is unchanged. The strikers at Rawalpindi, Kundian, Kalakwal and Khanewal are still holding out. The trouble is expected to spread to Bhawalnagar where Mr. Hall, President of the Railway Union, is personally watching the situation. On the 13th instant representatives of Loco Carriage Shops and Running Shed at Karachi resolved at a meeting that unless the demands of the Union were satisfied they would also go on strike.

A Khanewal message states that Mr. M. A. Khan, General Secretary of the Railway Union, and five other officials of the Union were arrested by police on the 13th instant, but a later message says that they have been released.

NO CHANGE.

A communique issued to-day by the Agent N W. Railway states there has been little change in the situation and no other stations on the railway have been affected. The recruitment of new men from outside the railway continues to be very satisfactory. Upto now more than 300 men have been recruited apart from those re-engaged. No serious difficulty has, so far, been experienced in maintaining the usual mail, passenger and goods services.—A. P.

CLASH AMONG PORT COOLIES.

TROUBLE AT KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 15.

A clash occurred on Monday night at the Kidderpore docks among the coolies of the Port Commissioner as a result of which nine men were injured. It appears that a meeting was held by the Port Commissioner's crane men to discuss the sending of a petition to the Port Commissioner regarding the supply of red salu cloth, buttons and caps which had been supplied by the authorities during the previous years as part of the uniform. Difference arose on the advisability of sending the petition. Hot words were exchanged and a fight ensued, in which lathis and iron bars were used.

The police have arrested eighteen men on charges of rioting and causing hurt.—A. P.

ANARKALI BOMB CASE.

ASSESSORS FIND TWO ACCUSED GUILTY.

LAHORE, April 15.

The sessions trial of the accused in the Anarkali Bomb Case has concluded and the assessors have given their verdict. In the opinion of the assessors the accused Mangal and Mehru, with the assistance of two approvers Banta and Udham Singh, had conspired to manufacture bombs with the object of throwing them in British India. They, therefore, found the two accused guilty of the charges framed against them. The other three accused Ganda Singh, Mela Ram and Hari Singh were, in the opinion of the assessors not guilty.

Mr. Tapp, the Sessions Judge, has reserved judgment.—A. P.

AKALIS CONVICTED AT PATIALA.

SEVEN SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS R. I.

LAHORE, April 15.

A Patiala message states that the Court of Sirdar G. D. Modi, First Class Magistrate, Patiala State, has sentenced seven Akalis under Section 188, I. P. C., to six months' rigorous imprisonment each with a fine of Rs. 200.—A. P.

DIRECTORS IN TROUBLE.

BANK OF OUDH IN LIQUIDATION.

LUCKNOW, April 15.

Syed Wazir Hussain, first additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, disposed of the application for the issue of misfeasance summons against the Directors of the Bank of Oudh Ltd. in liquidation. The liquidator Mr. S. C. Mittra in his application stated that the Bank had lost over one lakh and a half on account of the reckless investment by the Directors.

Counsel for Thakur Nawab Ali Khan, Lt. Raja Bukum Tej Pratap Singh and some other Directors contended that his clients were ignorant of such investments by the Managing Director.

The Additional Judicial Commissioner passed orders for the public examination of some of the Directors and the officers of the Bank, including Raja Hukum Tej Pratap Singh on July 6th. The Court has also issued orders for the examination of Mr. Sangford Ochmie, Director of the Bank.

The Bank of Oudh Ltd., which had its head office at Lucknow, closed its doors in 1923 and went into liquidation. Three well-known Oudh Talukdars and three prominent barristers of Lucknow were on its Board of Directors.—A. P.

"WINNING SWARAJ."

MRS. BESANT'S PLAN.

CONVENTION BILL EXPLAINED.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on Wednesday night on "Winning Swaraj", Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

Mrs. Naidu welcomed Mrs. Besant into the Congress precincts, for it was the first time that she was speaking under the auspices of the Congress Committee after a long time. The "Congress House" would be a centre and shrine of reconciliation where all views and all parties, no matter how divergent, would meet and harmonise because their goal was the same. She welcomed her as a great idealist, a leader and servant of India. She also welcomed Mr. M. R. Jayakar to the "Congress House."

Mr. Jayakar said whatever might be their differences of opinion their ideals being the same, the time had come for them all to unite for a common purpose. Mrs. Besant had laboured on her Bill in spite of discouragement, and she had framed a constitution which they hoped might meet with the consent of all parties in this country. She had now put before the country a constructive scheme of Swaraj and, as she had said, the time for constitution making had gone and that for agitation had come.

NO COMPROMISE.

Mrs. Besant said she had come from Cawnpore after revising and amending the Commonwealth of India Bill. Nobody expected that everybody would agree with a parliamentary Bill which was already drawn up. It was, however, very much better than it was in its original draft, after revising and amending it. When it was sent into the Assembly only the elected members would have the right to move any amendments. When it was sent up to the British Parliament, it would not be allowed to meddle with it, and they would not accept anything less than what the Bill contained and they would refuse to compromise or take away a great part of its value. It was one thing that a constitution should be drawn up in England and presented to Indians in the form of an Act, and it was another thing when it was drawn up by many parties in India, if, as she expected, they succeeded in gathering round the Bill all the parties in India when the Bill would have behind it the force of public will of India. In this Bill Indians were not to allow any compromises in order to get the Bill through the British Parliament. For better to have it thrown out and then continue agitation in its support and send it back time after time unmutilated, as strong as it was when it was sent up first, than to give way to compromises or to destroy its value, or allow liberty to be safeguarded, which meant the safeguarding of the power of officers. So far as she and her colleagues were concerned they would not accept a mutilated Bill. The British Parliament could throw out the Bill if it liked, but Indians would have nothing less in value, and Britishers would not be able to induce Indians to accept half a loaf because it was better than nothing. It was better to wait for their opportunity than allow the Bill to be cut into so many pieces. But they would require a strong and united will to pass this Bill into an Act of Parliament.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

As regards the contrast between the present laws and those that would be in force, when the Bill was an Act, they had first of all the fundamental rights which were the very foundation of their liberty and they would be placed under the protection of the laws which they themselves had made and which would not permit of any violation. First they had provided that no person should be deprived of his liberty, or his property would be sequestered or confiscated except under the law in a court of law. It would not allow the liberty of person to be taken away from any person, as also the liberty of property. As for education they would have the right of free and elementary education, for education was the fundamental right of all children. The Bill took away many of the rights of the Viceroy as also his prerogatives, and only the prerogatives of the king would be there. The governors would not have anything to do with the making of laws and the whole power would be vested in the cabinet and legislatures. The prime minister, who was appointed by the sovereign, was there by virtue of his power in the Parliament, and there would be no frictions and misunderstandings and they would have cabinet responsibility, and the Viceroy would have no power of certification then as he had now. No religious Bill would be introduced unless they had two-thirds majority of the representatives of that particular religion who should first agree to its introduction. That would safeguard religious liberty undisturbed by anything. Then again there was the army from which Indians were excluded as commissioned officers particularly in the Artillery and Air Force. Without air force and artillery the infantry and cavalry alone would not be able to do much. While the Military would be under the Viceroy, the representative Assembly could take charge of the department by passing a resolution that it was capable of managing the defence of the country. Besides, the Assembly would refuse to provide funds for the maintenance of air force and artillery in India and England would have to tax herself for the purpose, if Indians were excluded from these branches of army. About communal representation, they proposed to have territorial electorates, in which any person could vote for any candidate, and the same number of seats which the Muslims or Europeans were now enjoy-

(Continued on next page.)

KHILAFAT FUNDS & MR. CHOTANI.

VALUATION OF PLEDGED ASSETS.

"AN INDEFENSIBLE DEFENCE."

The following correspondence appears in the "Comrade":—

Sir,—In 'Northern India,' and particularly in the Punjab, a good deal of misapprehension exists on the question of the restoration by Seth Chotani of the Khilafat Funds deposited with his firm as a kind of banker and it is generally believed that Seth Chotani has not refunded to the Khilafat Committee the actual amount found due from him, and that thereby the Khilafat funds have suffered a great loss. It is also felt that the Khilafat Committee has been amiss in not insisting upon recovering from Seth Chotani the amounts due from him to a pie. I must confess that I was one of those who felt uncomfortable over this affair and shared generally with my co-religionists their apprehensions and fears in this respect.

During my last visit to Bombay in the Christmas week of 1924 I took opportunity to see Seth Chotani with a view to know what he had to say in the matter and whether he could satisfy me in respect of the suspicions that also haunted me. I must say that the result of my interview gave me the fullest satisfaction, and proved my apprehensions and suspicions in this respect to be utterly unfounded, and as the matter possesses public importance of a unique character, I desire in the interests of Truth and Fairness to give my conclusions to the general public.

The suspicions that filled my mind and in regard to which I wanted to hear Seth Chotani were, broadly speaking, of two kinds, namely, (1) whether Seth Chotani has actually delivered to the Khilafat Committee goods really worth the amount due form him, and (2) as to why did Seth Chotani divret to his private purposes the Khilafat funds which he should have throughout kept with himself as Trust Funds to be in no way touched or spent on any other purpose than Khilafat. I will first deal with the question whether Seth Chotani has actually delivered to the Khilafat Committee, who were and are the moral and legal trustees and custodians of the Khilafat Funds, goods worth the amount due from him. And for the purposes of this discussion, I will, of course, start with the fundamental premise that on the date when the Khilafat Funds were called back by the Khilafat Committee Seth Chotani, who functioned as the banker of the Khilafat Committee, was not able to pay up the moneys in hard cash. As to why he was unable to meet the claim in ready money is a separate question which properly belongs to the region of the second branch of my enquiry, but at this stage I will only ask my readers to concern themselves solely with the question as to whether the assets of this banker, which the Khilafat Committee have already taken in their possession in liquidation of the debt, are actually in terms of real and not inflated or supposed value, equal to the debt due or not.

From a perusal of the papers placed at my disposal, I find that the claim of the Khilafat Committee, as finally disclosed on 22nd May, 1923, was that Seth Chotani owed to the Khilafat Committee a sum of Rs. 16,17,780 annas 9 pies 10 1/2 only. Seth Chotani thinks that the outstandings due from him were Rs. 15 lakhs and odd and not Rs. 16 lakhs and odd, but I am not concerned with this aspect of the matter at all. I find that the Khilafat Committee claimed from him Rs. 16,17,780/9/10 1/2 and that the Khilafat Committee have taken into their possession assets and goods of Seth Chotani which are on the most reliable and unimpeachable valuation worth a little more than this outstanding claim coupled with a further guarantee in regard to goods worth about 8 lakhs that in case they do not fetch the amount of Rs. 8 lakhs, Seth Chotani would be bound to make good the deficiency. The assets are as follows:—

1. Two Saw mills of Seth Chotani, known as Victory Saw Mills and Chotani Saw Mills, worth as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Victory Saw Mill worth	4,39,617/11/0
(b) Chotani Saw Mill worth	3,37,078/0/0
Total ...	7,76,685/11/7
2. Extra Machinery worth	1,70,874/0/0
3. Stocks of Timber at Bombay and Karwar worth	6,50,000/0/0
4. Hardware worth	2,00,000/0/0
Total ...	17,97,559/11/7

Besides the above, Seth Chotani has delivered to the Khilafat Committee a railway siding, subject to his limited rights of user, which fetches on an average an income of about Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 a month by doing loading and unloading work for other traders.

Now in regard to the valuation of these assets, let no one run with the impression that the valuation is after all based on speculation and may have been a little exaggerated. In simple justice to the Khilafat Committee, let it be stated that they have been quite exacting in their valuations and have relied on valuation estimates made by some of the most unimpeachable firms and authorities in Bombay. In fact, Seth Chotani's complaint is that the two Saw Mills mentioned as item No. 1 would have sufficed to liquidate the whole claim, if the proposal he had put forward, namely that of converting these two Saw Mills into a joint stock and realising the amount due by sale of shares etc. and which had originally been accepted by the Working Committee of the Khilafat organisation, had been adhered to and not departed from at the instance of certain local gentlemen, who acted as the advisers of the Khilafat Committee, and who, Seth Chotani says, nourish an old fami-

(Continued on page 12.)

EXPORT OF BRITISH CAPITAL.

CENTRE OF GRAVITY SHIFTED.

INDIAN SEAMEN IN LONDON.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of British economic life since the war is the rapid increase in the export of British capital to economically backward countries of the East. True, the idea is not quite a new one. Even before the war, there was a perceptible tendency to transfer capital from England to the colonies. The advantage was obvious. In such backward countries like China or India the new mines and factories could be worked with coolie-labour engaged on practically starvation wages and the British capitalists could make fabulous profits out of their new ventures—a thing that was daily becoming more difficult in Britain, thanks to the growing strength of the Trade Unionism. There was the classic instance of the Jute manufacturers transferring the sphere of their activity from Dundee in Scotland to the banks of Hoogly in India. But this tendency which was incipient and intermittent in the pre-war period has now for various reasons become aggressively dominant. For one thing British Labour along with European Labour in general emerged from the vicissitudes of the war with a marked accession of strength and was soon boldly bidding for power. In these circumstances it was no longer a tempting proposition for the British profiteers especially the iron and steel magnates and armament manufacturers, to invest their enormous war-time earnings in their own country. Why not start new industries in lands where Labour was still unorganised and servile and could be exploited in every way? There was another powerful consideration to drive them to the same conclusion. While the European capitalist nations were engaged in vanquishing each other they had naturally to loosen their economic strangle-hold on the Eastern countries; and at the same time the prosecution of the long drawn-out war naturally created an enormous demand for goods from whatever quarter they could be had. The Oriental capitalist whether in India or Egypt or other countries of the East, were not slow to take advantage of this situation and consolidate their own position. By the close of the war they had formed themselves into strong Nationalist parties backed by the vague but dynamic discontent of the masses of the population. If they did not succeed in forcing Britain to grant them complete Home-Rule they at least succeeded in securing fiscal autonomy for their respective countries. Armed with this magic power to raise artificial Tariff walls round their countries they could at will keep out the foreign goods. Add to it the stimulus given to indigenous industries by bounties on the one hand and boycotts and bonfires on the other and you find a country like India—potentially rich in natural resources—daily becoming more and more self-contained and invulnerable against the peaceful depredations of foreign merchants. Under these circumstances how could Manchester and Lancashire keep on dumping their piece-goods in India? Evidently, Britain had to alter her economic strategy radically.

CENTRE OF GRAVITY SHIFTED.

As the invention of aeroplane and the ever-increasing possibility of attacks from air have gradually made the seemingly impregnable fortifications of old more and more vulnerable so also phenomenal development of Banking during recent years with its closing grip on manufacture and its ever widening net-work of its branches over the globe like the tentacles of some huge Octopus is fast tending to make the apparently formidable Tariff walls and Zoiveriens less and less impenetrable from the outside. The duties imposed on imported goods do not affect the import of foreign capital into the country. And it need not always come in under the offensive label 'Foreign.' The indigenous capitalist class still in its uncertain adolescent stage could well be induced to accept financial co-operation from the outside and in that case the foreign capital could enter the country mumbling a more plausible pass-word. The Indian public must have heard of the formation of an infinitely more gigantic Steel Trust—the Asiatic Steel Corporation—which is to operate mainly in India. Armstrong and Vickers the leading armament makers in Britain are said to be behind this project. These new industries making enormous dividend for British capitalists would be working securely protected behind Indian Tariff walls for the creation of which the Indian Congress has fought strenuously all these years. Thus before Bombay and Ahmedabad have learnt to fight successfully with Manchester with Manchester's own weapons, Birmingham—the home of steel and therefore of the armament industry—with the help of the London Bankers shall have transferred its surplus capital into India, and shall have firmly planted itself in the heart of the country. India shall do well to note the fact that the centre of gravity of British economic life has shifted from Manchester to Birmingham. This is the lesson of the last general election. The pacifist liberalism of Manchester has finally given way to the predatory Jingoism of Birmingham—the breeding-ground of Cecil Rhodes and Chamberlains. How can the Mahatma's Charkha act like a *Sudarshana-Charkha* round the country when she has to guard herself not so much against the import of the commodity-capital of Manchester but the more insidious penetration of the Finance-Capital of London-cum-Birmingham.

INDIAN SEAMEN IN BRITAIN.

Last Friday a very successful mass meeting of Indian seamen in London was held in Poplar Town Hall to explain to them the advantages of Trade Unionism and to appoint a provisional committee for forming an Indian seamen's Trade Union Centre in London with branches at Cardiff, Liverpool and other ports. Besides a couple of lascars there were among the speakers Mr. Saklatvalla M. P., Mr. Fred Potter of the British Transport Workers' Union and Mr. George Hardy, Secretary of the Transport workers' minority movement. It is understood that this Trade Union Centre is to work in co-operation with the Seamen's Unions in Bombay and Calcutta. The main work of organising the Indian Seamen into a Trade Union will have of course to be done in India. But there are some definite advantages in working it from this end as well. For one thing the lascars are more accessible here, living as they do during their short sojourn here in half a dozen boarding houses within a short distance of each other in Poplar. Here they have again more opportunities to compare notes about their own scandalous lot in contrast to the infinitely better conditions of the Western seamen. Being thus in an acutely class-conscious mood they can the more readily be induced to join a Union. Moreover it would be easier over here to co-ordinate the Indian Union with International Labour Organization of the West. On the other hand there is a fundamental difficulty to be faced. Like sailors in all countries the Indian lascars are birds of passage and are always on the wing. Fortunately there is a fair number of Indian ex-seamen who have settled permanently in this country. Some of them have had quite romantic careers. After having signed-off or deserted their ships, they generally start as oriental pedlars hawking silks, beads and other things that women the world-over are fond of, selling their wares in public houses and the poorer quarters of the city. When they have made enough money they open a fruit-shop or run a boarding house for their compatriots. Quite a number of them have married English girls and some of them own houses. You will thus find in the vicinity of Lime-House in the East end of London a small Eurasian colony which is a miniature counter-part of Byculla in Bombay. And some of these men will be the best of people to form a shore-committee to work in conjunction with the various ships' committees of actual lascars.

MR. LOHANI DEPORTED?

Soon after Mr. M. N. Roy's deportation news has come that an order has been issued by the French Government for the expulsion of Mr. Lohani, the brilliant Paris correspondent of "Forward" (Calcutta.) After having graduated from Cambridge he was staying for the last few years in France and had by now owing to his remarkable literary talent become quite a well-known figure in the cosmopolitan foreign colony in Paris—that scintillating crowd of the Boulevards of artists, journalists and diplomats. He was it is said one of those who assisted at the birth of recently started Pro-India society in Paris under the eminent leadership of Henry Barbusse.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF B. T., 1925.

The following candidates have passed in both parts I and II of the above Examination:—

PART I.

English and History.—Harilal Sevaklal Shah, Mahashanker Popatbhai Acharya, Pohumal Wassanmal Chainani, Rango Krishna Lakkundi.

English and Mathematics Gopal Pralhad Jambale.

English and Geography.—Gobindram Harjansing Nathani,

Science and Mathematics.—Lalbhai Ratanji Desai.

PART II.

English and History.—Narayan Manjnath Mudbhatkal. Teckchand Bhanomal Acharya, Yashavant Raghunath Agashe, Anant Narsinha Kotnis, Gundo Hanamant Morab, Mahomed Omerji Patel, Narayan Hanmantrao Shirguppi, Motiram Tuljaram Shukla.

English and Mathematics.—Sakharam Kashinath Agashe, Mohamedsaheb wd. Dadamiya Barchiwalay, Vasudeo Sakharam Chaubal, Balkrishna Manishankar Dave, Nilkanth Shankar Navare, Maruti Santaya Shirali.

English and Geography.—Maina Gupte, Admitted provisionally), Shankar Keshav Mahableshwarkar, Kamla Chhotalal Mehta, Manohar Balwant Mogre, Godutai Ramrao Munge, Attahussenshah Wadhialshah Musavi, Balkrishna Gangadhar Nene, Ahmed Ismail Patel, Gopaldas Naraindas Purswami.

Science and Mathematics.—Malhar Ramchandra Kotwal.

DIR DISPUTE AMICABLY SETTLED.

PESHAWAR, April 14.

The dispute regarding the succession on the death of the Nawab of Dir has been amicably settled. Shahjahan first son of the late Nawab succeeds him and the second son, Alazzeb, gets control of Jandul.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A correspondent wires from Hardwar under date April 15, that the 19th anniversary of the Rishikul Brahmacharya Ashram, Hardwar was celebrated on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th April, several people from all parts of India attended it, learned lectures were delivered during those 4 days and the sum collected and promised amount to nearly Rs. 6,000.

A correspondent wires from Hardwar under date April 15 to say that the anniversary of the Gurukul passed off quite successfully with a variety of entertainments.

In the Mysore Legislative Council on Wednesday in reply to an interpellation regarding the subsidy granted to the "Guardian," an English daily printed in Bangalore, Government said that hundred copies were being purchased by the Government and that advertisements to the value of Rs. 1,000 had been guaranteed.

The S. S. Tannenfels which ran aground on a reef 12 miles from Manora lighthouse on Friday last was refloated on Wednesday and is proceeding to Karachi harbour.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

CENSUS OF INCOME USELESS.

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Mr. R. S. Finlow, Director of Agriculture, Bengal was examined to-day before the Economic Enquiry Committee. He stated that the figures in the jute forecast published in Bengal varied a great deal from year to year but on the whole, excepting two or three years, the figures had not varied much. He said that Government made special efforts to ascertain jute forecast. Replying to Pandit Kaul, he stated that they prepared a seasonal statement of crop area as distinguished from the forecast. It was done by the collectors of districts through the revenue officers. He was of opinion that the villagers would surely be suspicious if the total outturn of villages was measured. Pandit Kaul here remarked that in his part of the country there would be heads broken. Replying to another question arising from the fact that he was connected with the fishery department for two years and that the traffic in fish in Calcutta was compiled through the railway returns he thought they were reliable, though he did not know how carefully they were prepared. He could not suggest how fish production could be ascertained by a local intensive survey. He admitted that fish came to Calcutta was insignificant in comparison with the total fish production in Behar and Orissa and he did not think that there was considerable fish-curing in Bengal.

Mr. J. A. Hubback, Commissioner of Bhagalpur Division, examined said that he considered the published statistics of agricultural outturn untrustworthy even in the Punjab where he believed the existing machinery was better than elsewhere. The estimate of the wheat crop in 1915 was so defective as to mislead seriously the authorities controlling the movements of wheat from India to the United Kingdom. He thought that a detailed enquiry to discover the amount of private wealth would be exceedingly expensive, grossly inquisitive and politically dangerous and consequently he could not advise it. His view was that any attempt to compile national wealth was not worth undertaking because it could not be done with reasonable accuracy except at an inordinate cost.

CENSUS OF INCOME USELESS.

Lt.-Col. W. C. Ross, Director of Public Health, Behar and Orissa said that the estimation of the average income based chiefly on production and rapidity of circulation of currency could only be vexatious and misleading. He suggested that it was first necessary to define what was meant by wealth and that it should be calculated as a whole. He considered that a census of income would be quite useless.

Mr. K. L. Barua, Director of Agriculture and Industries, Assam in his evidence stated that the figures obtained from the various statistics were not reliable as they were obtained from low paid chowkidars and were entirely guess work. Returns were less reliable during epidemic. With regard to the outturn of crops he said that figures were not so unreliable as they were collected by responsible officers. He did not think it would be advisable to collect information regarding the people's wealth even with an efficient staff. He could not tell anything regarding vital statistics. He liked enquiries to be made regarding indebtedness and he did not think that provincial governments would make enquiries of the kind. Municipalities and District Boards were not so badly off in his province though at the same time they were not wealthy. They had not made any rough estimate of the industrial production in province nor had they ascertained the average family budget.—A. P.

DON'T ROUSE MINERS' SUSPICION.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 15.

Giving evidence before the Economic Enquiry Committee, Dr. L. Fermor, Officiating Director of Geological Survey, stated that full particulars of production were not obtainable in case of mines outside Indian Mines Act andin the opinion of the witness the local Government should have power to compel non-Act mines to furnish returns. For the sake of uniformity pits mouth value of mineral should, as far as possible, be retained in India.

Mr. R. R. Simpson, Chief Inspector of Mines, stated it might be possible to carry on a detailed census of wages of mines, but it would entail much trouble. In the opinion of the witness it was possible to make intensive studies of different classes of labour workers for finding out their economic condition, but it would not be popular. Regarding the miner's wealth it would be difficult to get his income from the lands, but it would be practicable to get his income from the mining activities. People would resent and a section of the miners were suspicious and if once their suspicions were aroused the whole gang would clear out and leave the mines.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

Mahatma Gandhi who left Bombay on Tuesday night arrived at Ahmedabad on Wednesday morning.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah, Education Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, left Delhi on Saturday last on three weeks' South Indian tour. He will return to Simla on 1st May.

Mr. B. J. Dalal I. C. S., at present Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, will, it is understood, be appointed First Chief Judge of the Chief Court to be constituted at Lucknow and Mr. E. H. Ashworth will come to Allahabad to officiate as Puisne Judge.

"WINNING SWARAJ."

(Continued from previous page.)

ing would be secured to them for a period of five years, after which the position must be reconsidered. Mussalmans and Europeans only would have their seats reserved, and she asked Hindus and Muslims to compose their differences. But she did not like these communal electorates to be perpetuated, or to be introduced into the villages, where these two communities were on the best of terms with each other. It was only in the cities that these quarrels took place, which were the creation of the educated people who wanted more political power for themselves. She asked them to make haste and win Swaraj with the least possible delay as the Government were already piling up burdens on the taxpayers, who were least able to bear them in the interest of the services. They must exert themselves and she was sure divine help would come to them.

GOVERNMENT—A PRODIGAL WIFE.

Mr. Jayakar said the Bill contained many clauses which even constitutional lawyers might peruse with great advantage. Many of them had seen the work of the present system of Government and they would agree that whatever the defects of the present Bill might be, the time had come for them to unite together to condemn the present system and to have it replaced as soon as possible. Those who had been inside the legislative bodies must have seen how farcical and disastrous was their working to the country. The whole of this experiment, called diarchy, he compared to a married couple where the wife asked her husband to do the "nation building" and other things, etc., on one-fifth his salary, the other four-fifths being reserved for the wife's saries, toilette, etc. He in the end thanked Mrs. Besant for her oration and great energy and devotion to her duty.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he belonged to a considerable body of opinion in this country, and when the time came they would make sacrifices for the country. They were only biding their time. While they were all fighting at the Conference in Delhi, he and his party had kept themselves aloof and they were ready to give every sacrifice for the country for the sake of unity and for the purpose of winning Swaraj.

SHAPING INDIAS' CLAIM.

BOMBAY, April 15.

Dr. Annie Besant, who arrived in Bombay this morning from Cawnpore, in a statement to the Press, elaborated the steps which preceded the final drafting of the Commonwealth of India Bill at the National Convention in Cawnpore. The main idea, she said, of making a constitution for India by Indans seemed to demand the shaping of India's claim to Swaraj which could be put in the form of a Bill to be placed before the British Parliament. It was felt that it would be necessary to define clearly the outline of a Parliamentary measure. This was begun when elected representatives from the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, in a session at Simla in September, 1922, elected from among themselves an Executive to call a conference with this object at Delhi.

There were two conferences, Dr. Besant continued, the first of which in February, 1923, was attended by about 200 delegates. After long discussion, the Conference drew up an outline on which a Bill giving India Dominion Status might be framed. It also directed an educative campaign to be carried on in the country on the same lines. The second Conference in February, 1924, practically dissolved itself into the Convention, to meet in Allahabad in April of the same year. The Convention accepted the members of the Conference as its general council and confirmed the election of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru as President, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri, P.C., as Vice-President, Dr. Besant as General Secretary and Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, M.L.C., as Treasurer.

The Convention then divided itself into seven Committees to gather materials to draft a Bill, and the reports of these Committees were to be presented in the same year. On these reports, Dr. Besant said, a very rough draft was framed and the Convention met in Bombay in December, 1924, and occupied several days in discussing it in detail and formulating it into a draft issued by the Convention. This was sent to all the leading newspapers and to various political associations for criticism and amendment. In January and March, 1925, it was considered at five meetings of the Madras members of the Legislative Council who had accepted the principles adopted by the first conference. A very large number of amendments were suggested at these meetings, some of which were valuable.

ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

Referring to the All Parties' Conference in Bombay, she said that the Committee elected by it met in Delhi towards the end of January this year and appointed a subcommittee which divided itself into two groups, one to outline a scheme of Swaraj and the other to find a solution to the Hindu-Muslim problem. The latter group came to no conclusion and adjourned *sine die*. The former, of which she was Chairman, adopted, as the basis of its discussion, the draft Bill issued by the Convention and completed its work in nine meetings. It made some very valuable amendments and sent in its report before the day named in February. This has been published in various newspapers, but of course it has no authority, as there has been no Committee to confirm or reject it. A working Committee of the Convention met again in March and took the amendments into consideration and generally rearranged the Bill. This revised draft was printed and submitted to the Convention at Cawnpore. Further amendments were made at its three days' sitting on April 11, 12 and 13th. It is a strange coincidence, she said, which has only just struck me, that the Bill was completed on the day of the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, a horror which will be rendered impossible of repetition in future when the Bill becomes an Act.

The Bill is finally passed, with the exception of one detail of legal procedure which has been left for the decision to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Law Member of the Madras Government. Before leaving Cawnpore, I gave a public lecture. I submitted to the Convention a skeleton of an organisation for All-India agitation, and it was decided to form Convention Sabhas, one of which, I expect to be launched in Bombay to-day or to-morrow.

Concluding, Dr. Besant observed: The final draft of the Bill, which will be reprinted for publication and wide circulation, will be sent also to England to the British Auxiliary of the Convention. An agitation will be set up in England on the same lines as in India. The era of construction is finished, the era of agitation begins. Three years of quiet work with the passing of the Commonwealth of India Bill on April 13th, 1925, has awakened the country to the necessity for gaining self-government, so that no further application to the British Parliament will have to be made in the future. We must depend chiefly on the young men and young women of India for the success of the movement.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSIONS.

(Continued from page 8.)

ment was made, this Resolution would have raised a regular storm of debate, and every aspect thereof discussed almost threadbare

Famine Policy.

The only relieving feature of the session from the Government's point of view was the statement made by the Revenue Member about the famine policy which the Government intended to adopt regarding famine relief and prevention of famine. In clear ringing terms he adumbrated his proposals for the storage of fodder, the sinking of wells on an extensive scale, and the construction of minor Irrigation Works, and invited suggestions thereon from the non-Official Benches. The sum budgetted for this year is over 53 lakhs, and he is proposed to expend pretty nearly an equal sum each year for this purpose. It is confidently hoped that if these proposals are translated into action and the Revenue Member's declaration does not ultimately take the form and shape of only a pious desire, then within the next ten years the whole face of the country-side will be changed almost beyond recognition. It was really a great relief to hear him, a member of the Government, proposing to spend for the poor peasant instead of demanding as usual more money from him with a loaded pistol at his head.

Last two days.

The last two days of the session were allocated for the transaction of the private business. The Select Committee's Report on Mr. Surve's Bill being not ready, the second reading of the Bill was postponed to the July session. Then I moved the first reading of my Bill to amend the District Municipal Act, 1901. The Minister in charge of Local Self-Government vehemently opposed it, and while doing so introduced matters in his speech which had as much connection with the subject-matter of the Bill as a horse has with algebra. He appealed to the lower instincts of the House, and had the hardihood to state that my Bill contained nothing more than some of the clauses of his major Municipalities Bill. When asked to substantiate the charge of plagiarism, he referred to some matters which only too vividly revealed that the two Bills stood as the poles asunder in respect of their contents. On Mr. Patel's motion the consideration of this Bill also was postponed to the July session. Then, six more Bills were introduced. One of which, namely, Mr. Shinde's Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, was opposed by the Government, and it would not have obtained the leave of the House for its introduction but for the solid vote of the Swarajyists and Independents. This circumstance, out of many similar ones, should indeed suffice to convince the non-Brahmin Party of the fact that if the Swarajists and their associates were simply to adopt a mere fraction of the mischievous tactics which the Non-Brahmins are in the habit of playing towards them, their Party would tumble down like a house of cards, before the serried ranks of the Official Benches. The Swarajists, their differences notwithstanding, have uniformly supported the non-Brahmin Party; but the latter have all but uniformly opposed the Swarajyists even on matters of great public interest and utility.

The above is a brief review of the important work done in the last session of the Council, from which it will be plain to everybody that the Swarajyists and their associates did their level best to checkmate the Government at every turn and stage. Single-handed and in the face of heavy odds they had had to fight out their battles with the Government throughout the 29 days of the session. Their success was due as much to the splendid discipline which bound them together, as to the noble spirit of pubic service which inspired their work. Unfortunately, it has fallen to their lot to work against odds and with the millstones of the non-Brahmin party and Sind block round their necks. But no one can deny that they are making the best of the situation in which they are placed, with great tact, energy and adroitness. Though it is true that their present numbers preclude them from bringing the Governmental machinery to a complete stand-still, yet it is equally true that they are preventing the Government from carrying the Council into the pre-reform bureaucratic grooves. Their work is two-fold in nature; with one hand they have had to oppose all the reactionary forces set in motion by the Government; while with the other they have got to pull down brick by brick the edifice of the hatred dyarchy. Evidently, their work is not such as to catch the eye and captivate the imagination of the public at large. But it is nonetheless arduous and trying.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

EX-COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE.

RANGOON, April 14.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee resumed sitting this morning after the holidays and Mr. J. S. Furnivall, late Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records, was examined at length on the question of the land rate and water rate. He was for the adoption of a plan to distinguish between revenue and rates and the keeping of accounts to show clearly the financial results of irrigation. As regards settlements, his suggestion was that settlement officers should stop at the stage of calculating rental produce and the actual assessment to be fixed at so many annas in the rupee of the valuation of the settlement officer. This valuation was to remain fixed but the actual assessment was to vary from year to year according to the financial position of the province and the needs of the people. The witness said that few would expect the administration of civil and criminal justice to be remunerative, but he was in favour of making irrigation works self-supporting. He preferred that the people should be charged the bare cost of supplying water for irrigation purposes, including interest on the capital invested, but, in his opinion, to increase the land revenue would lead to bankruptcy.

M. SEARLE'S EVIDENCE

The Committee next examined Mr. A. F. Searle, Settlement Officer, Mandalay, and his examination was confined to the land revenue only. The witness in his statement submitted that the system of permanent settlement had disadvantages, which outweighed the advantage of a certainty of assessment. It was noticeable, he said, that the proposals to substitute other forms of taxation for the land tax were not popular with the cultivators. The witness doubted whether the exemption of an income below the subsistence level would induce further fractionisation of holdings which was due primarily to the Buddhist law of inheritance, and witness did not consider that further restrictions upon transfers would be more effective.

MR. COUPER'S EVIDENCE.

The last witness examined was Mr. T. Couper I.C.S., Commissioner, Mandalay Division, as regards the list of estimates of the wealth and income of India. The witness said the tax on net incomes in Upper Burma brought in less than Rs. 30,000 a year, and submitted it should be abolished. If the subsistence level were fixed and if the net return below that subsistence level carried exemption from taxation, it seemed probable that large landlords would split up their holdings into small parcels and pretend that their labourers were independent landlords so as to claim exemption on the ground that the small parcels produced a net return below the subsistence level. Fractionisation had not so far become an evil in any considerable area of Burma, and witness did not think any tax should be imposed on mutations in order to check it. Where capital was easily got, fractionisation was not found. He disapproved of the idea of altering the law in Upper Burma merely to secure uniformity with Lower Burma in the assessment of the land revenue in towns. Witness did not think that the local authorities should be permitted to levy the land revenue at their discretion, but suggested part of the rent should be credited to the local authority where they had contributed to the expenditure to improve the amenities of the land which Government leased for rent.

In reply to Dr. Hyder, Mr. Couper said that the thameda tax was levied on the income of household and non-agricultural income.

The Committee has cancelled their visit to Cuddalore. The Committee will leave Madras on 26th April and proceed straight to Bangalore arriving their the same evening.—A. P.

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KHILAFAT FUNDS AND MR. CHOTANI.

(Continued from page 9).

ly feud and grudge against him. I have nothing to do with this part of Seth Chotani's complaint. All I want the reader to bear in mind is that the valuation of the Saw Mills and the Extra Machinery shown as items 1 and 2 above was arrived at after a most careful and sifting examination by experts, nominated and selected, not by Seth Chotani, but by the Working Committee of the Khilafat. Seth Chotani, as his part of the affair, had magnanimously agreed to be bound by the valuation arrived at by the experts of the Khilafat Committee.

As regards items 3 and 4, viz. Stocks of Timber and Hardware, the valuation was arrived at on the basis of the prices ruling in the market in the month of June and July, 1923 and by persons in regard to whose integrity there cannot be an iota of doubt. And further, in regard to these items which total Rs. 8 lakhs and fifty thousands, there is the additional guarantee that should these items not fetch on sale the amount of Rs. 8 lakhs and fifty thousands, Seth Chotani would be bound to make up the deficiency.

The above statement and the facts and figures cited therein demonstrably establish that the sum of Rs. 16,17,780/9/10 1/2 found due from Seth Chotani has been liquidated by him, not in cash, for he was like a Banker compelled to close his doors on account of circumstances detailed in my next communication, but in the shape of valuable assets worth more than 17 lakhs with an additional guarantee that if goods worth 8 1/2 lakh do not fetch that amount on sale, Seth Chotani would be bound to make up the deficiency. Seth Chotani's case is like that of a Bank which has been compelled by the operation of most powerful adverse influences, beyond the powers of any Bank to control, to close its doors, but which is possessed of sufficient assets a forced sale of which is able to give more than the debt due. Despite most hard circumstances, Seth Chotani has been able by his assets to honour the Khilafat claim to its full. Let all suspicions, therefore, based on the belief that the whole of the claim has not been met and that assets have been accepted which in valuation fall short of the liquid claim, finally and completely vanish. The Khilafat Committee has already announced this fact, but in the interest of Muslim honour an integrity it is necessary that this truth should become known the widest, and that every Muslim soul should need know that so far as Seth Chotani is concerned, he has paid back to a pie and even more than what was declared due from him to the Khilafat Fund.

II.

In my last letter on this subject, I made it clear that the claim of the Khilafat Committee against Seth Chotani totalled Rs. 16,17,780/9/10 1/2 and that in satisfaction of this claim Seth Chotani has delivered to the Khilafat Committee two Saw Mills, Extra Machinery, stocks of timber at Bombay and Karwar and Hardware totalling in value Rs. 17,97,559/11/7 as estimated by the most reliable and unimpeachable valuating firms of Bombay, selected for this purpose, not by Seth Chotani, but by the Khilafat Committee amongst which figured some of the severest critics of Seth Chotani. Besides this, the Khilafat Committee also secured from Seth Chotani

(a) his railway siding, subject to his limited right of user, yielding on an average an income of about Rs. 700 or 800 a month, and

(b) an additional guarantee that if the stocks of Timber and Hardware, valued at Rs. 8 lakhs, did not bring in on sale this sum in hard cash, Seth Chotani would be bound to make good the deficiency.

These assets are a complete liquidation of the claim against Seth Chotani. On this matter, therefore, no doubts should be permitted to linger. But two further questions arise:—

(1) As to why Seth Chotani did not keep apart the Khilafat Funds to be in no way touched or diverted to any purposes other than Khilafat;

(2) Whether Seth Chotani's inability to pay the Khilafat monies in hard cash was the result of his own acts or was forced on him by circumstances from outside entirely beyond his control and having no relation to any personal acts of his own.

I will first take up the question of the moral or legal responsibility of Seth Chotani in keeping the Khilafat Funds absolutely apart from all other funds, ready for delivery whenever required or called. I have already stated in my first letter—and the Khilafat Committee have no other case—that the Khilafat Committee deposited the Khilafat funds with Seth Chotani solely as a banker and in no other capacity. We have to judge of Seth Chotani's responsibility solely from this point of view and from no other. It was open to the Khilafat Committee to deposit the Khilafat Funds with any leading or respectable Banking House or Firm. In fact, the question of depositing the Khilafat funds with the existing Banks was mooted; but after most careful consideration and thought it was then decided not to deposit the Khilafat funds with the existing Banks, as it was feared that any time, in view of the critical situation caused by the hostilities between Great Britain and Turkey the British Government in India may decide to confiscate the Khilafat Funds, and that if these Funds were lying in any Bank registered under the Companies Act, the Funds would be absolutely gone and beyond redemption.

The funds of the Zaghlul Party in Egypt had been similarly treated or believed to have been similarly treated, and in India itself, Dr. Ansari's Presidential Address delivered at the Delhi Sessions of the League in which the Khilafat position as understood by Muslims in India had been fearlessly and without any reservations expressed, had met with a similar fate. The atmosphere was then surcharged with grave potentialities, and the Khilafat Committee preferred Seth Chotani's firm to the existing Banks as its bankers for the deposit of the Khilafat Funds.

Seth Chotani was thus in every sense of the term a banker of the Khilafat Committee. Now it will be readily admitted that there is no moral or legal responsibility attaching to a banker to keep the funds deposited with him by his various customers as absolutely separate and apart from others and to be never used or touched except when the depositer calls or makes a demand. A banker is perfectly free to mix up all monies deposited with him and to use and invest them how he likes. In fact, banking would be absolutely impossible if any such responsibility attached to a banker and if his freedom of action in using and investing funds deposited with him were subject to any such restriction. The only responsibility of a banker, whether under law or *in fro conscientiae*, is to pay back the monies deposited with him, whenever called upon to do so by the person depositing. Subject to this essential and primary responsibility, it is open to the banker to use the monies deposited with him, howsoever he likes. There is, therefore, nothing wrong or immoral in Seth Chotani's act in using the Khilafat funds deposited with as him as a Banker. According to all canons he was free to do so. Seth Chotani in his capacity as banker was not a trustee of the Khilafat funds. The trustee of the Khilafat funds was only the Khilafat Committee, and one of its duties in this respect undoubtedly was to see that the Khilafat funds are never used or diverted to any non-Khilafat purposes. There is no such charge against the Khilafat Committee. It has published its accounts, and I have not yet come across any valid criticism to the effect that such and such expenditure of the Khilafat Committee was unjustified and not warranted by the purpose for which the Khilafat fund was instituted. Anyhow, criticism of this kind does not affect the question that I am at present discussing, viz. Seth Chotani's responsibility as a banker.

I have stated above that the first and last responsibility of a banker to his constitutents is to pay them back the monies or any portion thereof the moment they make a call or demand. It is clear that in respect of this sum of Rs. 16 lakhs and odd, Seth Chotani was unable to meet the call of the Khilafat Committee, and this inability has undoubtedly placed him in a position where he must give his explanation to the public, so as to enable them to judge for themselves whether it was the result of his own acts or was forced on him by circumstances outside and entirely beyond his control. We know as a matter of common knowledge that even the best banks have sometimes to close their doors and to go into liquidation. Supposing rush were made on the most ably conducted Bank, due to causes wholly beyond the control of that Bank and having no relation whatever to its management, which admittedly is excellent. Under such circumstances, the Bank must close its doors. At the outbreak of the War, the Bank of England despite its flawless management would not have stood the rush for ready money, were it not that the Government came to its rescue and ordered a moratorium. The authorities of the Bank of England would be wholly without blame in the matter and no one would ever think of calling on them to explain their inability to meet the demands for ready money of their depositors. Let us now take another instance of a Bank which has to close its doors, not on account of any such cause beyond its control, but because of the mismanagement and neglect of its Directors. It is obvious that in such a case the authorities of the Bank would be dragged before the bar of public opinion and universally denounced.

Seth Chotani's inability to meet the claim of the Khilafat Committee in hard cash is by itself no act of demerit. It raises no presumption against him. But it is certainly the foundation of the claim of the public to know and have an explanation of the causes which have led to this development. If as the result of this enquiry it be found that Seth Chotani's firm had to close the doors of it bank, not because of any acts of a mismanagement or misfeasance, but simply because of the operation of most powerful factors, wholly beyond Seth Chotani's control and having no relation whatever to his act of management, Seth Chotani's conduct is clean and his inability to pay stands fully vindicated. Now let Muslims understand and know that by his acceptance of the office of President of the Khilafat Committee, Seth Chotani had incurred the bitterest warth and hostility of the Government, and that in all possible ways the local Government of the day had proceeded to destroy his credit and his powers of resistance. Seth Chotani represented one of the biggest and most powerful firms of Bombay, with its business scattered all over India and with ramifications too widely spread. Naturally the Government could not view with indifference or scorn the stimulus, support and prestige that his connection lent to the Khilafat movement in India. Government proceeded in all possible ways to deprive him of his sinews of war and to weaken his resources. The big contracts that were his main business and stay were taken away from his, and what is more, he was placed on the black list not only of contractors but also of bankers. The officially controlled Banks of Bombay immediately called on Seth Chotani to pay back the huge overdrafts that they had previously and only too readily sanctioned in his favour. Not only this. Some of the most insurmountable obstacles were placed in the way of his raising credit. The results of this formidable opposition which Seth Chotani had incurred simply on account of his connection with the Khilafat movement, can best be conceived than described. Seth Chotani had no other alternative than to close his doors and to express his inability to render ready money when called. The Muslim public of Bombay knows this too well and renders him the fullest homage and respect for his great and unparalleled sacrifices in the cause of Religion Seth Chotani's name. I found in the year of grace 1924, to be the most honoured and revered name in Bombay. Let Muslims in other parts of India shed and throw away all their suspicions about him in respect of this matter and join with their fervid and faithful co-religionists of Bombay in yielding to him the true homage of a believing people. Seth Chotani's sacrifice is unique and almost without a parallel in the modern history of Islam in India, and Muslims are the richer and stronger and prouder for having in their ranks a man of the grit and calibre and religious devotion of Seth Chotani.

M. BARKAT ALI, M.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, Lahore.

Dated 23rd February, 1925.

To

The Editor of "The Comrade,"

Sir,

I have read very carefully the two letters on "Khilafat Funds and Seth Chotani" contributed by Mr. Barkat Ali of Lahore which you have kindly forwarded to the office of the Central Khilafat Committee, with an invitation that a statement may be sent to you for publication. After having read them, Sir, I must confess my disappointment. He has not rendered any service to the national cause by diverting public attention from the more pressing and vital political and social problems with which the Muslim community in this country is faced to-day by re-opening this unfortunate controversy about the loss of Khilafat Funds which, in spite of what Mr. Barkat Ali has to say in explanation of it, must remain a very sad chapter in the history of the public life of the Musalmans of India. Nor does he do justice to himself, either as a lawyer or as a public worker, by taking up this cause, which both in the interest of the nation and of the individual concerned should have been let alone. Mr. Barkat Ali has indeed a very poor case to plead, and if he had only gone through the whole record he would have realised the hopelessness and the futility of it himself, and thereby saved for some better cause the valuable time which he must have spent on the two letters he has written. Far it be from me to suggest in the least that he holds a brief for Mr. Chotani I do not doubt his *bona fides*. All that I say is that in the case taken up by him both the facts and the law are against Mr. Barkat Ali.

Let us see what he has to say and examine it with an open mind without prejudice and bias, in the cool light of acknowledged facts and stern logic. Briefly stated Mr. Barkat Ali after going through the papers placed at his disposal by Mr. Chotani has come to the conclusion that:

(1) "The Khilafat Committee have taken into their possession assets and goods of Seth Chotani which are on the most reliable and unimpeachable valuation worth a little more than this (i.e., Rs 16,17,780-9-10½) coupled with a further guarantee in regard to goods worth about 8 lakhs that in case they do not fetch the amount of Rs. 8 lakhs, Seth Chotani would be bound to make good the deficiency." Seth Chotani, therefore, in the opinion of Mr. Barkat Ali "has paid back to a pie and even more than what was declared due from him to the Khilafat Funds."

(2) That this valuation "was arrived at after a most careful and sifting examination by experts, nominated and selected, *not by Seth Chotani*, but by the Working Committee." Seth Chotani having "magnanimously agreed to be bound by the valuation arrived at by these experts."

(3) "Seth Chotani was in every sense of the term a banker of the Khilafat Committee, and as such no moral or legal responsibility attached to him to keep the Khilafat Funds deposited with him as absolutely separate." and that he was "perfectly free to mix up all monies deposited with him and to use and invest them as he liked."

(4) That Seth Chotani's firm "had to close the doors of its bank, not because of any acts of mismanagement or misfeasance, but simply because of the operation of the most powerful factor wholly beyond Seth Chotani's control."

I will take the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Barkat Ali in the order in which he has put them. I have not got before me the papers which Seth Chotani placed at the disposal of Mr. Barkat Ali. But I have carefully gone through the entire record of the sad affair, including the correspondence that passed between the Central Khilafat Committee and Seth Chotani on the subject, and I am sorry to say I do not find one single line in the entire huge file which will support any part of these conclusions.

The facts so far as the first two conclusions are concerned are that:

(1) Seth Chotani *has not paid* to the Khilafat Committee assets worth Rs. 16,17,780-9-10½ as the extracts from official records which I reproduce below will prove.

(2) Seth Chotani *is not bound* to make good any deficiency in case the goods valued by him at 8 lakhs did not fetch the amount. I need hardly say that the Khilafat Committee will only be too glad if Mr. Barkat Ali even at this stage persuades him to give a legal undertaking to that effect. But as things stand to-day he is under no responsibility to make good any deficiency. If Mr. Barkat Ali had only come to the Central Khilafat Committee office, just as he went to Seth Chotani to see if the Seth could satisfy him in respect of "the suspicions that haunted" him as a public worker, and referred to the record in the office, or, in case he could not do that, referred to the statement issued by the Khilafat Committee on July 9th, 1923, and published by papers all over India, he would have come to totally different conclusions.

Here is an extract from the report of the expert whom the Central Khilafat Committee nominated for the valuation of the assets which Mr. Chotani proposed to hand over and by whose valuation he had "magnanimously agreed to be bound":—

"As soon as the resolution of the Working Committee had been communicated to me I saw Mr. Chotani and got from him the valuation that had been made for him by Messrs. Macbeth Bros., for machinery, Messrs. Kanga and Chanabhoy for building and the stock which has been *valued by his own department*. I enclose herewith the statement marked "A" giving summary of this valuation. You will see from this statement and the attached paper that his valuation amounts to Rs. 15,58,687-2-10. Having got these statements from Mr. Chotani I proceeded to get the same checked. I therefore asked Mr. Hardwood of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., to check the machinery valuation. As the time at my

(Continued on next page.)

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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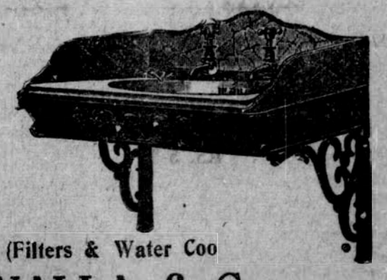

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KHILAFAT FUND AND MR. CHOTANI.

(Continued from previous page.)

disposal was very short it has not been possible to verify the quantities of timber held by Mr. Chotani in the Saw Mills. *I have therefore assumed that his book stock is correct;* of course I cannot be responsible for its accuracy. I enclose herewith a statement marked "B" which summarises the valuation made for me by Messrs. Hardwood and Vaidya. The total amount of this statement is Rs. 12,40,600. There is a difference therefore between Mr. Chotani's valuation and ours of about Rs. 3,18,000. My final conclusions are that, although the valuation by the engineers is about 12½ lakhs of rupees, all these assets if *realised* would not fetch more than 8 or 9 lakhs. This I consider very inadequate security for the amount that is due to the Khilafat Committee. I am given to understand that Mr. Chotani has got certain other immoveable properties worth between 4 to 5 lakhs which are unencumbered. If therefore Mr. Chotani will give up the idea of forming a Joint Stock Company for the Saw Mills and would give the Khilafat Committee first mortgage on the Saw Mills, and put us in possession of all buildings, machinery and stock, and also give us first mortgage on the landed properties mentioned above, I would recommend that an arrangement should be come to with him. I do not know whether Mr. Chotani would be willing to agree to this arrangement, but that is a matter for the Working Committee to press upon him. If he does not agree, the Central Khilafat Committee must decide as to what further action is to be taken."

The report makes three points clear. The first of these is that the valuation on which Mr. Chotani relies was made by his own experts, and not by the experts nominated by the Working Committee. Secondly, that even that valuation fell short of 16,17,780-9-10½. Thirdly that, according to the valuation of the expert nominated by the Working Committee, "all these assets if *realised* would not fetch more than 8 or 9 lakhs." This report was not published at the time as negotiations were still proceeding between Seth Chotani and the Khilafat Committee, but the statement issued by the Khilafat Committee to the Press, which embodied the result of these protracted negotiations over the subject, was, as I have already pointed out, available to your correspondent, and it is very sad indeed that when he was feeling so "uncomfortable over this affair" and was anxious to take the opportunity of his last visit to Bombay in Christmas week, 1924, to have "the suspicions that also haunted" him removed, he omitted to refer to this statement or the resolution passed by the Khilafat Committee on the subject. For the benefit of your readers I reproduce the resolution below :—

Although the Central Khilafat Committee fully realised that *the value of the property offered was insufficient to cover the amount due to them,* yet, taking into consideration all the circumstances, they accepted Seth Chotani's offer in the following resolution on May 27th at its meeting held at Bombay :—

"That this meeting having considered the whole situation and *being satisfied that no better terms than those offered by Mr. Chotani, in his letter of the 26th May, 1923, to Mr. Sobhani, could be obtained* by the Committee from Mr. Chotani, this meeting in the interest of the Central Khilafat Committee resolves that the terms offered by Mr. Chotani, as contained in his letter to Mr. Umar Sobhani, dated the 26th day of May, 1923 and mentioned below, be hereby accepted."

The extracts given above finally dispose of the question of the extent to which Seth Chotani has met his liabilities towards the Khilafat Committee, and also make it as plain as can be that the valuation of the assets handed over by Mr. Chotani at Rs. 16,17,780-9-10½ (?) 15,58,687-2-10 was made by *experts nominated by Mr. Chotani* and not by the Khilafat Committee. According to the valuation of the Khilafat Committee experts by which the Seth had "magnanimously agreed to be bound" they would not, as already pointed out, fetch more than 8 or 9 lakhs if *realised.*

It should be borne in mind that the price paid by Mr. Chotani for the machinery handed over by him, or the money required to replace it, is one thing and the money that it would fetch in the market is another. Seth Chotani might have paid a crore and sixteen lakhs for the assets handed over by him. The Khilafat Committee is not concerned with that. The Committee as trustee of the public funds lost through the grossly culpable conduct of Seth Chotani—I am sorry I cannot use any mild word—and anxious to replace them, is only concerned with the money which the machinery will fetch in the market to-day. And the market price of the machinery on the day Seth Chotani handed it over and even to-day is not more than 9 lakhs. Will Mr. Barkat Ali, even in face of these facts, maintain that "the Khilafat Committee have already taken in their possession in liquidation of the debt assets which are, actually in terms of *real* and *not inflated* or *supposed* value, equal to the debt due" to them? I think not.

Only two conclusions of Mr. Barkat Ali remain to be dealt with. Of these the third is more important than the fourth. Mr. Barkat Ali asserts that Seth Chotani was "in every sense of the term a banker of the Khilafat Committee." I am sorry to say that the view he has taken is absolutely indefensible and entirely wrong. The facts are all opposed to it. Neither Mr. Chotani nor his firm were bankers of the Khilafat Committee. The constitution and the resolutions of the Khilafat Committee are quite clear on the point. Mr. Chotani was elected President and his brother the *Treasurer* of the Central Khilafat Committee. Neither of them was a banker of the Committee in any sense of the word. They *could not* mix Khilafat money with their own and use it as they liked. Both morally and legally they were bound to keep it separate. Their business was simply to forward the money on to Turkey as soon as it was received. And they failed in their duty when instead of remitting the amount collected they kept it with them. The excuse that it could not be forwarded at the time can satisfy only babes and sucklings. Banks were remitting thousands of pounds each month to Turkey in those days. What possible objection could they have to forward the Khilafat money? It is no use attempting to minimise Seth Chotani's responsibility or the responsibility of his brother in the matter. I am not a business man, and therefore do not feel competent to say whether the failure of Seth Chotani to meet his liabilities was due to any acts of mismanagement or misfeasance on his part, or is to be attributed to the operation of factors beyond Seth Chotani's control. But business-men here, who know, hold views on the subject which are not quite in agreement with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Barkat Ali, and one should like to know the part played by speculation in the loss of these funds.

I will be the last man to minimise, much less deny, the services rendered by Seth Chotani to the cause of the Khilafat in its early stages. But no amount of services, however important, can entitle a person to outrage public morality in this fashion. Even if Mr. Chotani had actually been the father of the whole movement, and had run it all these years, he would not have been entitled to treat the Khilafat Funds in this manner. A scandal remains a scandal whether committed by an obscure person or by a public worker with a long record of service. If anything, it is more reprehensible in case of the latter, involving as it does the further offence of the breach of public confidence which he enjoys, and which the former does not. I would have been pleased to take a more lenient view of the unfortunate affair; but the amazing conduct of Mr. Chotani compels me to be sternly just. I do not wish to go over the sad details of this affair. But who does not know how Mr. Chotani tried to deceive the whole of the Committee by false excuses and wrong accounts of difficulties in connection with the remitting of money to Turkey; how, when the actual state of affairs was discovered, he persistently tried to avoid to meet his liability; and how, finally, actual threat of prosecution persuaded him to hand over these assets to the Khilafat Committee. That is not all. Until to-day, in spite of repeated notices and reminders, he has not handed over all the title deeds which had cost the Khilafat Committee a good few thousand rupees. He has also passed a cheque which was dishonoured by the Bank, and refuses to pay the amount of eight thousands still due from him on that account. I can appreciate the leniency shown by the Khilafat Committee in the matter. On the one hand they were anxious to get back what they could of the funds lost. On the other, they hesitated to take very drastic measures against a man who had been so helpful in the early stages of the movement, and found himself in that unfortunate position not entirely due to his fault. Persons, however, are not wanting who honestly disapprove of this attitude of the Committee. But to paint Mr. Chotani in the colours in which Mr. Barkat Ali has painted, to treat him as a martyr, and to raise a memorial in his honour is too much even for the most patient of us.

I am, Sir,
Faithfully yours,
SHUAIB QURESHI.

Bombay, 30th March, 1925.

RENT ACT.

APPEAL TO TENANTS FOR FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The harassed shop-keepers of Bombay, crying vociferously for decent shops at anything like the rents they could afford to pay, have been so persecuted by their greedy landlords demanding fabulous rents from them or filing ejectment suits in the alternative, ever since the Rent Act has ceased to operate in the case of tenants of non-residential premises, that hundreds of these poor shop-keepers have already given up their business and are literally starving with their families. The prospects of the tenants of residential premises are little better since the provisions of the new Rent Bill are all unfavourable to the tenants and the protection it promises to give them is only nominal in view of the enormous increases in rents proposed to be given to the landlords. In the circumstances, it is imperatively necessary to carry on the Rent Act agitation more vigorously than heretofore. It may be necessary to do this for the next ten years. But obviously this cannot be done without funds. Hitherto, I have defrayed all the expenses in connection with the Rent Act agitation, under the impression that it would be necessary to do so for a brief period only. But it is not possible for me to continue to bear this burden for an indefinite period. I, therefore, appeal to the tenants of Bombay to subscriber liberally to the fund which is set on foot by the Bombay Rent Act Committee, in pursuance of a resolution unanimously carried at its last meeting. The amount collected will be deposited after deducting the expenses in the Central Bank of India and accounts thereof will be regularly published every year through the Press. Intending subscribers are requested to send their donations either to the Jt. Hon. Secretary Mr. R B. Paymaster (Vakil) at his office in the Princess Street or to me at the following address.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Rent Act Committee—86, Contractor's Building, Khetwadi Back Road.

ENGLISH WOMEN'S PART IN PUBLIC LIFE.

DEWAN BAHADUR V. ACHARIAR'S IMPRESSIONS.

MADRAS, April 15.

At a public meeting presided over by Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, M.L.A., Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavachariar, Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, delivered a lecture on his impressions of England. Two things that struck him most in English life, said Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavachariar, was the part played by women in England in public life and the democratic spirit of English nation. Women fought for freedom in all walks of public life, and Prince and peasant travelled together in third-class compartments. So far as women were concerned, however, there was a discouraging phenomenon in English life. About four million girls remained unmarried for want of a sufficient number of young men. The problem still remained unsolved although there was a proposal to send some of them to Canada where there was an excess of men over women.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings said that he was not sure whether there was any advantage in sending young men to England for study, but he thought that public servants might be sent with advantage and at the cost of the State to gain experience there.—A. P.

Colombo, April 13th.—At the inquest held this morning, verdict of suicide was returned in the case of David Lewis Taylor, President of Brockwell Title and Trust Company, America, who was a passenger on board the "Tourist" from California. He was found dead in his cabin yesterday as a result of chloroform poisoning. The deceased has been in bad health for some time.—(A. P.)

WHY EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT WAS DISSOLVED.

PREMIER'S LETTERS TO KING FUAD.

According to a Cairo message Ziwar Pasha's letter of resignation to the King said :—

When your Majesty honoured me with the formation of my first Cabinet I considered it my duty to consult the nation on the policy which had brought to the country the calamities which one knows, and the director of which had confessed himself unable to fulfil his task, recognising that his resignation was the best means of avoiding new misfortunes for the country. I then proposed the dissolution of the Chamber.

The elections took place, after which I tendered my resignation. Your Majesty, however, charged me with the formation of a Parliamentary Ministry. But from the moment of the meeting of the new Chamber, and before even the Ministerial programme had been examined, a hostile spirit manifested itself in this Assembly, indicating the intention to persist in a policy bringing calamities which the country had not yet finished remedying, and this spirit revealed itself by the election of the director of this policy as president of the Chamber.

Considering that this attitude is calculated to render impossible the fulfilment of our duty towards the country, and that we cannot accept responsibility for the great harm it is likely to cause to the country, I beg your Majesty to accept the Cabinet's resignation.

DISSOLUTION ADVISED.

King Fuad having refused to accept the Cabinet's resignation, Ziwar wrote the following letter to him :—

The high confidence with which your Majesty has deigned to honour us by refusing to accept our resignation places on us an obligation not to shirk any sacrifice in accomplishing our duty towards your Majesty and the country. It is, however, impossible to collaborate with the new Chamber, which from the outset manifested its intention to persist in a policy the director of which in his letter of resignation did not hesitate to recognise had brought calamities to the country. It is impossible, above all, because the circumstances determining that resignation and which led to the dissolution of the last Parliament still remain the same.

Considering that by this attitude the deputies have shown that they have not taken account of the interests of the country in the critical period we are traversing, and seeing that the intention of the electors was not to drive the country towards a result which could not fail to produce a situation where personal considerations dominate the general interest, and considering, moreover, that it is your Majesty's desire to assure the welfare of the country and its cause, I can, therefore, only propose that your Majesty should dissolve Parliament.

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Soft Dress Shirts 6	"	"	45
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PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

NEW EXCISE POLICY.

DECCAN SABHA ON LOCAL OPTION.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha met on Sunday, April 5, 1925 and passed the following as the expression of its views on the Bombay Government Resolution dated Feb. 12, 1925, out-lining their excise policy:—

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

The Council of the Sabha welcomes the acceptance, by the Government of Bombay, of "the total extinction of the traffic in alcoholic drink and drugs" as the goal of their excise policy. They are also pleased to note that "a serious effort" will be made "to surmount the difficulties, both financial and administrative, which stand in the way of the adoption of such a policy." It is a matter of particular gratification to the Sabha, which has all along stood for total prohibition, that Government will hereafter aim, not merely at restricting excessive alcoholic indulgence which has been its policy in the past, but at putting a stop to the traffic in alcoholic liquor and drugs altogether. This is no doubt a considerable advance on the present state of affairs; and the sincere thanks of the community are due to the Government for boldly declaring their goal in excise matters. The Council of the Sabha is, however, sorry to see that the Government does not commit itself to a definite time-limit within which they propose to reach the goal. The Council is aware of the fact that the Bombay Legislative Council has proposed twenty years; but in the opinion of the Council that is too long a period for the elimination of the drink traffic. The Council would once again urge Government to so arrange the steps leading to the goal that at the end of ten years the Presidency will go dry. It is of course true that Government would be encouraged to pursue this policy only in proportion as the Legislative Council co-operates with them in replacing the excise revenue. The Council expects that the Legislative Council will ordinarily stand by Government in all reasonable proposals of taxation intended to fill the gap that may be caused by the diminishing excise revenue. In this connection, the Council is glad to note that "Government do not think it necessary to make the increased taxation an integral part of their new excise policy." Under the circumstances, the Government cannot do better to bring their excise policy in line with public sentiment than by fixing ten years as the period within which the drink and drug traffic shall altogether cease. What the Sabha desires is a declaration of the Government intention to bring about total prohibition within ten years in normal conditions.

LOCAL OPTION.

While the Government deserve congratulations upon their having accepted total prohibition as the goal of their excise policy, it is a source of keen disappointment to the Council of the Sabha that "Government have decided not to accept the Committee's proposal (about local option) at this stage." The Government need hardly be reminded that local option is a potent instrument of public education; and in not accepting the Committee's recommendation, they have deprived the temperance reformer of an effective means of rousing public opinion in excise matters. The non-acceptance of the Committee's recommendation exposes Government to public misunderstanding which must be avoided at all costs. In rejecting local option, Government make much of the fact that the Legislative Council has not asked for it. But that is a far from convincing reason against local option. If they themselves are satisfied as to its efficacy as a temperance weapon, let them give effect to the Committee's recommendation. The words "at this stage" leave room for the hope that it has not been rejected for all time. The Council of the Sabha trusts that the time when local option will be adopted by Government as a step leading to prohibition will not be far distant. For the reasons set forth in the above para, the question of finance need not trouble Govrnment at this stage.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

But though wider local option has thus been ruled out at any rate for the present, there appears to be no reason why some kind of restricted local option on the lines of the Excise Committee's recommendation contained in para 167 of its report may not be exercised in this presidency. Its proposals in regard to the reorganisation of existing advisory committees and to the creation of new ones will in due course be considered by the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioner of Excise, from whom definite proposals have been invited. The Council trusts this will not take much time. It also hopes that when received, the proposals will be published for public criticism. In the meantime, attention may usefully be drawn to two or three important matters. The past history of he Excise Advisory Committees shows that they exist merely on the sufferance of the Collector. This must cease and the Committees of the future should be given a statutory existence. In the second place, their constitution must be thoroughly overhauled, the elective element being in a preponderating majority. The Council would suggest that this should be 3/4ths of the total strength of the Committees, which should be empowered to elect their own chairman. In the third place, they should enjoy a determining voice in the matter of the location and reduction in the number of shops, the hours of sale, etc. In other words, the decisions of the Committee should not be merely advisory as heretofore, but should be binding on the Government. Evidently the Committee have nothing else in mind when they insist that "the opinion arrived at by them by a majority should be respected and carried out." The Council is prepared to agree to the restrictions on the powers of Excise Advisory Committees proposed by the Excise Committee in para 167 of their report. "The number of shops which the Committee can close in their triennial term of existence shall not exceed one-third of the total number of shops in their area." This will give Government at least ten years to make the necessary financial adjustments consequent on the introduction of total prohibition. Another right, which, though not recommended by the Excise Committee, these bodies ought to be given in the interests of temperance itself, is that of inspecting liquor shops and reporting any breaches of the Abkari Act and rules. The Council of the Sabha trusts that Government will find it possible, without unnecessary delay to give full effect to the Committee's recommendations in this regard.

THE RATIONING SYSTEM.

Government look upon rationing as "the principal means of carrying out their policy" (total prohibition). If they will only give the rationing system a sufficiently long and fair trial, that by itself will greatly assist the cause of prohibition. The Council is, however, afraid this is far from bing the case. For the present Government propose to continue the system in all urban areas. As regard rural areas, however, "no further extension of the system is recommended in view of the danger of illicit distillation in those areas. The Council of the Sabha feel that the danger of illicit distillation is exaggerated. Even supposing that it is real, the proper course of action is to take effective steps to prevent it and not to stop the further extension of the rationing system. The Government, when they decided to go in for total prohibition, must have prepared themselves for an increase in illicit distillation in some areas and must have decided to arm themselves by strengthening the preventive staff in order to put it down. To try now to check the further extension of the rationing system on the ground of the danger of illicit distillation is to proclaim to the world the Government's want of faith in prohibition which has been accepted, after such deliberaton, as the goal from the point of view of the Council of the Sabha urges that the system should be further extended to all rural areas. It may be that "rationing, if continued at the present rate, would bring the liquor trade to a standstill much earlier than the period of 20 years recommended by the Legislative Council." Were this to happen, it would be, from the point of view of the Council of Sabha, a consummation devoutly to be wished for, and by no means a calamity which must be warded off. The Sabha, it may be pointed out, is not alone in holding this view, which is shared by the community as a whole. The Council trusts that the Government will persist whole-heartedly with the rationing policy and take early steps to ensure for it a fair trial. For the conditions under which the experiment is at present being carried on an hardly be described as satisfactory. For one thing, the selection of the year whose consumption was to serve as a basis for future rations viz. 1920-21 was unfortunate, for the reason that the consumption during those twelve months was abnormally high. For another, collectors were authorised to transfer the unused ration of one shop to another in the same district. Even so, it is noteworthy that the ration has in no district been fully consumed, during the two years in which the system has been in force and for which figures are available. In 1922-23 the ration allowed for the Presidency proper (excluding Sind) was 2,380,747 proof gallons, while the consumption during that year was only 1,791,898 gallons. The corresponding figures for the year 1923-24 were 2,229,379 and 1,708,118 gallons respectively. The Council would therefore urge that the rationing system should be pursued year after year, that rations for future years may be restricted to actual consumption of the previous year reduced by at least 10 p.c. in Bombay city and in other places where drinking is equally heavy and 5 p.c. elsewhere, and that in any case the power given to collectors to transfer unused rations should be withdrawn.

There are other matters of comparatively minor importance connected with the Government's excise policy, about which the Council of the Sabha has a good deal to say but does not propose to trouble Government here with its views. It, however, trusts that Government will go as far as possible in meeting public opinion in regard thereto.

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ALLIES IN REPRESSION.

FRENCH ACTIONS AGAINST INDIAN REFUGEES.

The expulsion of Mr. M. N. Roy from France is not the only evidence of an agreement by the French Government to help the British Government in harrying Indian "rebels", writes the "Daily Herald."

His namesake, Mr. Moti Lal Roy, head of a religious school in Bengal, many years ago took refuge in the tiny French colony of Chandernagore. There he has carried on his school, edited his paper, "Prabartak," and written his books, amongst them "A Hundred Years of Bengal," which is prohibited in British India.

Recently, without warning, his paper has been suppressed, his school searched, and his students cross-examined by the French authorities, and he has been ordered to cease from unproved "revolutionary activities."

In Pondicherry, Mr. R. C. L. Sharma, a political refugee from British India, has been interned by the French Governor without any reason being assigned.

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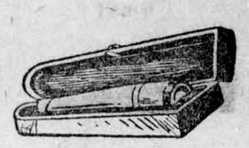

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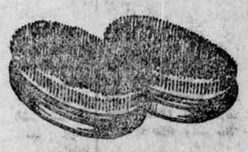

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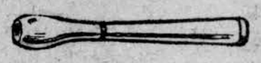

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NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

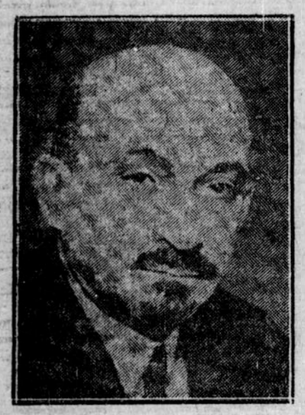
A ladies' meeting was held under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Mahila Samaj on Tuesday, at Gamdevi, to celebrate the National Week. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided in the absence of Mahatmaji, is seen in the photo addressing the gathering.

THE FUNERAL OF LATE LORD CURZON.

Central Press.

The coffin, made of oak two hundred years old grown specially for the burial of heads of the family, containing the remains of the late Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, being borne from the house in Carlton House Terrace for the procession to Westminster Abbey, where the funeral service was held prior to the body being taken to Kedleston for burial in the family vault

A GREAT ZIONIST.



DR. C. WEIZMANN.

President of the World Zionist Organisation.

INDIA'S LABOUR DELEGATES

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Extreme left Mr. Chaman Lal in the centre Mr. N. M. Joshi (the Labour Delegate) with a party of friends

Mr. Chaman Lal, (Labour Adviser) who left yesterday for Geneva by the S. S. "Genoa", was given a hearty send-off by his friends at the pier.

DAYANAND CENTENARY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the crowded pandal near Chow patty, where the local Arya Samajists are celebrating the centenary of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the illustrious founder of the Samaj.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO CHIEF OF SANGLI.

SPEECH AT STATE BANQUET.

The following are extracts from His Excellency the Governor's speech made at the State Banquet, Sangli, on 11th instant:—

You have referred, Chief Saheb, with justifiable pride to the part which your distinguished family took in the defence of the Mahratta country against the attacks of enemies along its borders, a defence in which the troops of the Patwardhans co-operated with those of Lord Cornwallis and General Wellesly. A hundred and more years have passed since then; and it has again been the pride of yourself and of your people to associate yourselves with British troops in the Great War against the forces of tyranny and oppression, and to rejoice with them in the final victory.

The times have changed in these hundred years, and, while we sincerely trust that there will never again be the need for the associated peoples of the Empire to take arms in defence of their honour and their rights, I welcome indeed the expression of your unflinching loyalty to the Throne and Person of His Imperial Majesty which, as you so truly have said, has stood the test of time, stress and storm. As in the past, so I with you, am convinced that, in the future, His Imperial Majesty can count to the full on that same unswerving loyalty with has always been given so fully by the Princes of India.

The need for friendly co-operation is perhaps even greater now than it was a hundred years ago. Every age brings its own peculiar problems, arising from rival ambitions and clashing interests. Many of these ambitions and interests are perfectly legitimate, and the difficulties connected with them can only be overcome by considering and understanding them in an atmosphere of mutual good feeling. Many such difficulties face us now; and friendliness and good understanding are more than ever the first essentials for those who would co-operate in the cause of the advancement of India. It is the consideration of this that gives me a special pleasure in being present at so cordial and friendly an entertainment as that which we have enjoyed to-night.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF SAHEB.

My predecessor, Sir George Lloyd, when he visited Sangli in 1922, expressed his confidence in the future of the State under its generous and broad-minded Chief. My own comparatively short experience of Sangli has already proved to me that his confidence was not misplaced. In many directions I have seen evidence of the interest which you, Chief Saheb, and your Ranisaheba, take in the welfare and development of your people—the schools which, with the College lately founded in the neighbouring British territory, now provide for their education from the earliest almost to the final stages; the well equipped hospital which ministers to their physical needs; and the railway which connects them with the outside world, and contributes so greatly to their material prosperity. I have also heard with gratifications of the energy with which you undertake the numerous duties connected with your high position, and of your zeal for the principles of justice on which the happiness and contentment of your people must so largely depend. I am confident that you will maintain the spirit of mutual trust and co-operation between ruler and ruled which is essential for the prosperity of your State, and that Sangli and the Patwardhans will in the future occupy a position no less distinguished than that which they have occupied in the past. Difficulties there will be, but, if all the parties meet them in the spirit of co-operation and mutual trust which has animated them in the past, we shall overcome these difficulties and look back on the ultimate victory with an even greater joy than that to which we look back on those times in the past when the State of Sangli and the British Government co-operated so whole-heartedly and victoriously.

CONSTANTINOPLE PRESS.

ABOLITION OF CAPITULTIONS.

GROUNDLESS FEARS OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

(BY A. P. TULLY.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.

A kind of holy calm has descended on the Constantinople Press. The passing of the "Law of Public Tranquility" by the Government and the advent to power of Ismet Pasha in the place of sensible but easy-going Fethy Bey (now going to Paris as Ambassador where he is sure to add to his laurels) has sufficed to tame the most ferocious of the critics. Even Hussain Djahid Bey has ceased from "leadering" and contents himself with reminiscences of Malta (where he can safely abuse the English without any risk of attracting the thunders of the Tribunals of Independence). It is really rather silly because these Tribunals have done their work very conscientiously in the past and, even if the measure is rather a suspension of Constitutional privileges, it is perfectly certain that the Angora Government is as ready as ever to receive *fair* criticism. I have myself, in my writings in the Press, been quite frank on many points and on one occasion a friend in England wrote out in great alarm to know if I had any special protection or, if not, how I dared write as I did. I replied that speech was free in Turkey and that constructive criticism (by which I mean criticism from a desire for improvement and not criticism just for the sake of criticising) was never objected to under the Republican regime. I, therefore, propose as heretofore to be frank in praise and blame since I have the utmost contempt for that "trimming to the wind" which is, unfortunately, so cleverly practised by the Constantinople Press. During the Great War we used to read daily the most fulsome praises of the Germans and all their works. Then when the Armistice came the whole Press was not ashamed to turn right round and heap the utmost insults on the Germans. This time the attitude is a little better. An abstention from all comment is better than a sudden veer right round, but if all recent criticism had been really sincere I should have preferred to see Editors have the courage of their convictions and make a simple announcement something to the effect that, as they felt they could no longer write what they thought, there would be no more leaders *pro tem.* But they probably thought they would carry more favour by a rapid plunge into every kind of anti-British criticism, the resurrection of war-time prisoners' experiences, etc. It is so easy to complain of one's treatment as a prisoner Of whatever nationality one is, one is tempted to think that the race which holds you captive is treating you worse than *your* people would have treated a person of your rank and position of *their* nationality.

I am sometimes tempted to write of my own war-time captivity in the waiting-room of the Stamboul prison and later in the Kon'a prison whither I had been exiled by the late Prefect of Police, Bedri Bey and the pro-German Military Governor Djevad Bey because I dared to aspire to marry a Turkish lady, I a British subject. And then again I think of writing about how, after the Armistice, the British Military Authorities in Constantinople forced me to leave the country because I was a Muslim and had dared to edit a local weekly paper attempting to be "fair" and to plead for an impartial investigation of the "Armenian massacres" question. I could go on and explain how the Foreign Office forced my Company, in whose service I had been for twelve years, to dispense with my services and how I had to start life all over again through Mr. Lloyd George's fanatical hatred of Muslims and particularly of a British subject daring to be a Muslim and to have married a Turkish lady. If one is looking for grievances we all have them. To have suffered by the politicians of one's own or of other countries must not be allowed to warp one's judgment of political matters as a whole. My own experiences have not, I think and believe, affected in the least my liking for the Turks, my admiration for so many of their qualities and my sincere and friendly sympathy with their efforts at reorganisation and progress. And what I have suffered from British anti-Muslim fanaticism has also in no way affected my own feelings and sentiments as an Irishman, a British subject and an admirer and believer in British institutions and ideals of liberty—if only these ideals were more systematically applied out of England and were not so reserved for the United Kingdom itself where there is a Press and many other weapons quick to take up cases of injustice and oppression by those in high places.

And that brings me back to the Constantinople Press and its present concentration on all the trivialities of life and its prudent calm on matters of general policy.

It is a pleasant—if a somewhat slow—place Constantinople. Life is calmer than in London, but we waste a lot of time in getting about. We live in the closest contact with times of boats (those of us who live on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus) and it seems to take much longer to do any particular thing than it would in London. The telephone is an equal curse. There is an equal number of "Sorry to have trrroubled you" except that the apology is in Turkish. We have an almost equally numerous number of small and irritating regulations. Yesterday, for example, the "Bekdji" (night watchman) came to my house and stated that I (as the Head of the Household!) had to go to the local Imam (who has a kind of little office somewhere here) to show him all the Nouffouses (personal registration papers) of the family. The Bekdji didn't know why and, as I did not propose to waste half a day in chasing the Imam, I went straight to the Police station who said the whole thing was "a mistake." But if it is a mistake why should the Bekdji be wasting his time going from door to door and dragging people out on wild-goose cases? I have a kind of suspicion that it is something to do with the tax for road repairs and, as the tax presumably depends on the number of people in the house and as we are registerd at the Police Station as foreign subjects, I propose to let events take their course and wait for a tax summons to materialise on its own account.

CAPITULATIONS.

The Annual General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce took place just recently and there was a freshing statement in the President's speech that surprised me—accustomed though I am getting to extraordinary statements and complete changes of front. Whilst the Treaty of Lausanne was being negotiated the British Chamber of Commerce moved heaven and earth to impress it on people in England that life in Turkey for British subjects would be impossible without the protection of the Capitulations and a memorandum on the subject is vividly before my mind. Now we find the President, Mr. Middleton Edwards, calmly remarking that the record of the past year has NOT been one of troubles because of the abolition of the Capitulations and then he goes on to make fun of those who had feared the results of the said abolition. Well it is a comfort that at last the President of the British Chamber of Commerce should bear testimony to the fact that life and security are not only possible but quite easy under Turkish rule—it is only a pity that the English merchants of Constantinople were so violently opposed to the very idea of the abolition of the Capitulations that, before the Treaty of Lausanne and during the occupation period, it was hard to find a single one with a good word for the Turks—more "trimming to the wind."

As a matter of fact anyone who lived in Turkey during the Great War must admit—if he is frank—there is no country in the world where enemy subjects were treated with so much fair-mindedness and so little in the way of persecution. True there were many vexations, there were requisitions etc. But there was none of that fanatical persecution because they were enemy subjects which was the rule in England, Germany, France and other "civilised" countries. The Turks have always been very broad-minded and easy-going—a little slow, not very energetic perhaps in the way of real "hustle" and rather inclined to believe in the old-fashioned British idea of being able to "muddle through somehow"—and it is a mystery to me how any enemy subject who passed through the war period in Turkey—a period when not one single French or British subject was shot as a spy though several were caught in the act—can fail to bear testimony to the tolerance displayed. How, therefore, could these local Levantine British so protest against the mere idea of living in Turkey without the Capitulations? How could they so libel the race that had been so clement and really civilised? And how glad we all ought to be to find that they are at last forced to admit that they were wrong in every particular and that, although there are certainly many things to be reformed in Turkey and much to be done to bring prosperity and modernity to the country, it is not Europe that can teach tolerance to the Turks but the exact contrary.

SANGLI'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

The following are extracts from the speech of His Excellency the Governor's reply to the address given by the Sangli Municipality on April 11:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—You have pointed out in your address the special educational advantages which your city offers to its inhabitants, owing both to the numerous schools which have been established within its boundaries and to the Willingdon College, situated so close to you, in the neighbouring British village of Kupwad, which I had the pleasure of opening last year. You are indeed fortunately placed in this respect, and that you are so is a matter of congratulation to yourselves and to your Chief, who has given you much munificent help. The excellent results in the Matriculation examination which your High Schools have attained bear full testimony to the keenness and efficiency of those who are responsible for their management, and of the Staff who are engaged on the actual work of teaching. You tell me that you have three State primary schools in which education is imparted free. This, also, is a matter for congratulation, because it shows that your Chief and you are considering the interests of all, poor as well as rich, and are not departing from the advice of my predecessor, Sir George Lloyd, that the needs of the many should be given preference to the needs of the few.

I am particularly pleased to hear that the Ranisaheb is so energetically fostering education among the girls of the State. This is a real step forward in the right direction, for it is an undoubted fact that in the past, the education of girls and women in all parts of India has been much neglected, and I sincerely trust that this excellent example, set by the Ranisaheb, will be followed in many other places.

You point out that you have been able to attain these results without imposing taxation to the limit permissible, and that you still have a reserve of taxes which could be imposed should the necessity for them arise. This is a comfortable position, in which few countries, and probably few Municipalities, find themselves now-a-days, and is perhaps partly due to the liberal policy of your Chief, who has, as you also point out, constructed your water-works and inaugurated at the expense of the State the scheme for the extension of the city. The reduction of the burden of taxation is, of course, a most laudable object, but I feel sure that you will agree with me that it should not be obtained by the sacrifice of wider schemes which tend to promote the well-being and prosperity of the people for whom you are responsible, and that for such projects, as that for the drainage of the town, you will rely not on State aid alone, but also on the direct contributions of the people who will benefit.

Your Municipality has a long record of good service behind it. Next year you will celebrate the 50th Anniversary of local self-government in Sangli being brought into being and the figures of population and of income which you have mentioned show clearly that, owing to the great efforts of the Rulers of Sangli, past and present, and the work of the past and present members of the Municipality, the City of Sangli has advanced socially and economically to a degree perhaps hardly anticipated by those who first gave you local self-government.

I believe there is no work which makes more for better government than the work of those who voluntarily give up their leisure and make personal sacrifices to take a part in the government of their State or City. This voluntary and honorary work, whether it be on Municipalities or District Local Boards, or in any other direction, such as Honorary Physicians to Hospitals, or help in social service, is the foundation of all sound administration. With the energetic and generous assistance of your Chief, your Municipality in Sangli has, during the past 50 years, fostered the development of your City, and to a very great extent improved the condition of the people whom you represent. I congratulate you much, and I hope that your valued efforts will result in an ever growing prosperity for the citizens of this ancient and historic City.

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